

The STARS and STRIPES

AUTHORIZED UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATION FOR THE U.S. ARMED FORCES

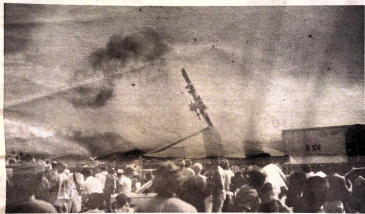
Vol. 47, No. 134

Tuesday, August 20, 1968

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By Staff, Army Forces

The out-of-control Aeromobile MB-339A jet from Italy's Forces Triebloch aerobatic team plunges to the ground near a concession stand Sunday at the Ramstein Air show.

Germany bans military stunt flying

By JOSEPH OWEN
and DEEDY ABRINGTON DOKE
Staff writers

West German Defense Minister Ruppert Scholz Monday announced a ban on stunt flying for German military aircraft and called on allied nations to find other ways to conduct flying demonstrations.

Scholz, speaking on a special program on the German television network ZDF, said, "I have made the decision that aerobatic flying can no longer be considered, but it is obvious that I can make this decision only for the West German armed forces," the Associated Press reported.

On the same program, U.S. Ambassador Richard Burt indicated that the United States is ready to adopt its own ban on stunt-flying exhibitions at air shows at its bases in West Germany, according to the AP.

However, at a press conference earlier Monday in Landstuhl, West Germany, U.S. officials would not rule out future performances of precision flight teams, citing their value as a demonstration of equipment and training and as a recruiting tool.

Scholz initially appeared to be calling for an end to stunt flying by all allied nations as an announcement coming one day after the crash of three Italian jets that killed 40 men and injured more than 300 during a performance at Ramstein Air.

He called on allied military leaders to

See SAN on back page



By Staff, Army Forces

Stunned spectators watch as a fireball from the crash of the jets jet erupts near the concession stands and a subgrade.

Survivors share their grief, shock

"I think God put my feeling aside"

By DARVYL E. GREEN
Kalamazoo, Mich.

RAMSTEIN Air, West Germany — Survivors of Sunday's fiery air disaster at the base open house gathered to share news and feelings of pain and depression Monday as the first of a series of grief clinics offered by Air Force mental health officials.

"We had been telling new names, and we had a (refrigerator) and stocked with a lot of ice," a sergeant said as he choked back tears. "When we went back to help, a lot of us just started grabbing the ice and putting it on the victims."

"One of the tech sergeants from my squadron was holding a 12-year-old German girl. She was burned, but couldn't tell her bad. She just kept looking at me asking, 'Am I going to die? Am I going to die?' And I couldn't tell her one way or the other, so I just kept looking at her and saying, 'You're all right. You're all right.' And I just can't screaming for her mom. And I just can't

get that face out of my mind."

A young airman with just a little more than a year in the Air Force credited his faith for giving him the strength to help the wounded.

"I was actually putting my hands inside their backs and trying to keep their veins shut," the 21-year-old said. "I think God put my feeling aside so that I could get in there and help."

Others spoke of trying to help loved ones who could not deal with their grief. One woman who lived through the experience wanted to know how to help her husband. He served on the desert island to retrieve the remains of the victims.

"I know he had to talk about it," she said as tears welled in her eyes. "I didn't want to talk about it, but I knew I had to. I'm here for me, but I'm here for him too."

The two gathered with six other survivors at the base Mental Health Clinic,

which will hold two sessions a day, at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., through Friday in Building 2112.

Survivors spoke of experiencing depression, lack of sleep, loss of appetite, decreasing interest in things they usually do, guilt and recurring visions.

And they cried.

The mental health experts at Ramstein encouraged talking about the experience in a means of dealing with it.

One common experience expected to be shared by virtually all the survivors is solving some aspect of the event, and clinical social worker Mary Lee Kelly.

"Down the road, years (later), if something like that isn't talked about, somebody could have a more drastic reaction," she said.

"I feel guilty because I froze," an NCO said as he looked down, shaking his head. "I felt like I was looking at everything through a tunnel. I'm not sure it happened. I never thought I would see

the things I saw."

Dr. Capt. Kevin P. Mulligan, a psychiatrist, said children who witness the crash "will feel as more by what they do than by what they say."

"The kids may not sleep well or eat well or be confused," Kelly said. "We've heard stories about kids kind of begrudgingly going off to school today."

Parents who notice such behavior should encourage their children to talk about their experience. If the problems persist, they should consider seeking professional help, they said.

"The family guidance center at Keesler Air Station is in the process of working with the schools to get some programs set up," Mulligan said.

Mulligan said witnesses should follow their normal daily routines.

"Continue to work," he said. "Stay involved with family, stay involved with activities. Try to maintain a normal day-to-day routine. If you continue to do it over time, you'll find of be back on autopilot."

More than 105 killed since '82

By The Stars and Stripes

The victims in Ramstein Air Sunday bring to more than 105 the number of pilots and spouses killed in Europe since 1982 as a result of 12 aircraft accidents at air shows.

● **Aug. 28, 1988** — About 30 minutes before the Ramstein accident, a light French civilian aircraft crashed during an open house air demonstration at Kluzeau, Belgium, killing 11 and 44-year-old pilot. The accident was viewed by 50,000 to 70,000 people at the Belgian air force base.

● **Aug. 7, 1988** — The pilot of a Mirage II fighter-bomber died when his jet crashed at an air show near Houthuizen, Belgium.

● **June 20, 1988** — Three people were killed when an Airbus A320 jet crashed during a low pass at an air show near Mulhouse, in eastern France.

● **May 30, 1988** — A vintage jet fighter crashed during a holiday air show in Compton, England, killing six Royal Air Force pilots. The two-engine Mustang T-3 plunged into a field three miles from Compton Airport while attempting a descending loop in preparation for a flyby.

● **May 6, 1988** — Two died at Hannover, West Germany when a British Chinook helicopter hit a loading ramp with its back rack and fell into Roman Catholic German air show.

● **Feb. 3, 1988** — Six people died at Pauillac, France, when a vintage Danish-Holland biplane crashed during a low pass at an exhibition.

● **July 24, 1986** — Two airmen from RAF Alton, England, were killed when their RF-4C Phantom II jet crashed into the nose of the main stand at an air show.

● **May 25, 1986** — Two vintage jets from the Royal Air Force collided in mid-air before more than 150,000 spectators during an air show hosted by the U.S. Air Force at RAF Mildenhall, England. Two crewmen in a Gloster Meteor were killed and two others in a de Havilland Vampire ejected safely.

● **September 1985** — A single-engine Cessna sport plane crashed while attempting to land when it hit the runway, grazed a parked car and flew into a group of spectators during an air show in Steyer, West Germany. One spectator was killed and seven others were injured but the pilot and four passengers were unhurt.

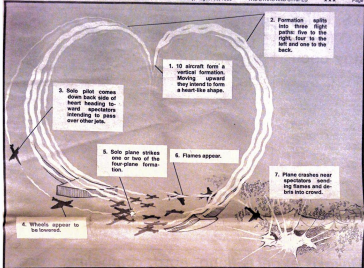
● **Sept. 4, 1984** — The pilot and copilot of a DH-17 de Havilland Buffalo air fighter escaped injury when their plane crashed while attempting to land during the Farnborough International Air Show in England.

● **Sept. 15, 1982** — An Army CH-47 Chinook carrying 46 people — eight of them Americans — crashed onto a highway during a German air show killing all aboard. Victims included the five-member U.S. crew, two AFM staff members, one U.S. skydiver, and 35 other skydivers from England, France and West Germany.



Above, Gen. John B. Gavin, Supreme Allied Commander Europe (left), looks over wreckage of an Italian jet with USAF Commander Gen. William L. Kirk, Jr., at an Air Force staff sergeant stands guard at the crash scene.





AP Wirephoto

Italian air force officials puzzled by crash

By ALBA BRAGOLI
Meknes, Morocco

Italian air force officials Monday continued to puzzle over the cause of the crash that claimed the lives of at least 80 spectators and injured hundreds more at the Ramstein air show Sunday.

"The Franco Tricolini is the pride of our air force, and their pilots are absolute top," said team spokesman Maj. Giorgio Di Martino. "Their exhibitions are done and everything is tried and tested again and again. But we are dealing with human beings and machines. When you fly, the slightest mistake or breakdown can spell disaster."

The pilots fly in Franco Tricolini after one year of specialized aerobics training and normally stay on the team for five years, Di Martino said.

"The pilots who apply for the... team must have well over 1,000 hours of flight time before they are taken into consideration," he said. "Most are between 30 and 40 years of age and are at the height of their physical condition and performance. The ones who get in are men of quality and experience."

Franco Tricolini, or the Tri-Color Arrows, is known as one of the most spectacular and daring aerobics teams.

"In 1986 the team toured the United States and Canada and was seen by millions of people," Di Martino said. "They were the only exhibition at all the air shows they participated in. The newspapers called our pilots 'unparalleled acrobats of the sky,' 'incredible flying daredevils.'"

The team consists of 14 pilots — all volunteers from fighter pilot squadrons — with three technical officers and 55 mechanics in support roles. They fly modified Aeromach MGS-178A, two-seat training jets, which can be used as ground attack aircraft. The plane can fly up to 514 miles per hour.

"The team leader had an accident since 1981, and we don't know yet exactly what happened," Di Martino said. "We dispatched an investigation team, and we have to wait for the results to see if it was mechanical or human error. Either way, it'll be a long time before we can put this terrible tragedy behind us."

The classic formation for the team involves 10 planes flying in groups of four and five with one solo pilot. The exhibitions last an average of 30 minutes and include a series of maneuvers in which the planes fly inches from one another and close to the ground.



"Every single maneuver is rehearsed hundreds of times. The aircraft are checked inside and out and so are the pilots," Di Martino said. "The pilots especially must always be in top physical and mental shape, since they must rely on their reflexes and split sense."

He identified those killed in the Ramstein crash as Lt. Col. Mario Nardini, 41, the team leader, who has more than 3,000 flight hours and who is a native of Florence; Lt. Col. Ivo Natuzzi, 38, five years with more than 3,000 flying hours, born in Palermo; and Capt. Giorgio Alasio, 31, third left wing, with more than 1,800 flying hours, born in Alessandria. However, the team's brochure listed Natuzzi as the soloist.

At the time of the accident, the two large groups of the team were creating a heart shape out of brightly colored smoke trailing from the aircraft. The soloist, attempting to pass near the lowest point of the heart, clipped two other planes as he headed toward the crowd.

Roger Hurling, a British who has married at least 200 air shows and witnessed a 1979 fatal accident involving the Italian team at RAF Mildenhall, England, said he rarely has seen an aerobics maneuver like the one cascaded Sunday. He saw the accident modeled on British television.

"I don't know of another team that has a maneuver that has a man headed for the audience in quite that way," Hurling said.

Aerobics at air shows normally are done in front of crowds, not over, he said, to avoid such disasters should the planes stall, Hurling said.

Franco Tricolini had three fatal accidents before the Ramstein crash. The first was July 13, 1978, when two planes collided while in training over the team's home airport of Ronchi, Italy, killing Capt. Graziano Carrai, 32.

The second accident occurred May 27, 1979, during the RAF Mildenhall exhibition, when Capt. Pier Carlo Perin managed to veer away from the crowd before crashing.

The third accident occurred during training in Ronchi on Sept. 2, 1981, and ended with the death of Capt. Antonio Galati.

(Contributing to this report: AP Wirephoto from England.)

U.S. to let PLO mission stay open

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department said Monday it will not appeal a federal court decision that allowed the Palestine Liberation Organization mission at the United Nations in New York to remain open.

The department said in a statement that the "decision was based on a determination that, on balance, the interests of the United States are best served by not appealing."

Congress had sought to freeze the closing of the PLO mission at the United Nations on the grounds that the PLO endorsed terrorism.

But the State Department objected on the grounds that closing the office would violate the U.N. Headquarters Agreement. The United Nations also objected.

On June 29, U.S. District Court Judge Edmund Falson accepted that view. He said the Anti-Terrorism Act of 1987 did not require closing the PLO office in New York because Congress "did not clearly indicate its intent on the face of the statute to violate U.S. obligations under the U.N. Headquarters Agreement."

The Justice Department said the administration normally opposes adverse national court decisions of this kind. "That it was decided, in the light of foreign policy considerations, including the U.S. role as host to the U.N. organization, not to appeal in this instance."

"If that is the true position of the Justice Department, they are now moving in line with international law."



Bearly hanging on

Vice Quayle shows no sign of apprehension while sharing a meal with his wife.

Quayle's wife, Elizabeth, is seen in the background.

Quayle is seen in the foreground, looking down at a sign.

Dukakis expects 'long, hard, competitive race'

By the Associated Press

Democratic nominee Michael Dukakis said Monday the fall campaign against George Bush will be "a long, hard, competitive race," while aides to the Republican nominee said the vice president will continue to put his rival as weak as defense.

Republican vice presidential candidate Dan Quayle, meanwhile, said he has not discussed the drug issue with Bush, although the GOP nominee said that his vice president would oversee federal drug policy in a possible Bush administration.

The Indiana senator, in an interview with the Boston Globe published in Monday's edition, also said he was familiar "in a general sense" with the National Narcotics Bureau interdiction system but did not know who headed the system.

Bush has led the system since its creation in 1983.

The Democratic vice presidential nominees, Texas Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, also cautioned, in his statements, to stay focused on Quayle's experience.

Democratic nominee Dukakis kicked off a two-day tour in the western section of his home state, Massachusetts, where he sought to halt the recent surge of his

Republican opponent.

After referring to the "hard, competitive race" he anticipated, Dukakis told a breakfast sponsored by the Northern Berkshire Chamber of Commerce. "One thing that happens not every day and every week out there on the campaign trail... is that I know we can do it together because I've seen it happen."

Bush's chief of staff, Craig Fuller, said the vice president will continue to stress his pro-military views in the coming week and portray Dukakis as weak on defense. The GOP nominee's campaign believes that theme is going over well.

Bush was traveling Monday from Houston to St. Louis, where he planned a tour of an aerospace plant, and then to Nashville for a rally and a visit to the Reserve Officer Training program at Middle Tennessee State University.

He returns to Washington Monday night for a series of day campaign trips to various states and may lead news in California and Colorado on the weekend.

The vice presidential candidates placed some time off from the campaign trail but used weekend appearances to criticize their opponents.

Bentsen, in suggesting that Quayle could not stay right up to the presidency, was continuing a line of attack that was clear last week: that the 41-year-old Indiana senator lacked the depth and experience for the job that is only a heartbeat away for any vice president.

Quayle declined to criticize his 57-year-old opponent in the Senate, saying that his grip is with Democratic presidential nominee Michael Dukakis. In last week's seven-state campaign, Quayle's only mention of Bentsen was to praise his views on defense spending and other issues where he stands in the right of Dukakis.

Quayle said doubts about his qualifications are nothing that a good debate wouldn't cure.

"The American people are just beginning to see Dan Quayle," he said. "I'm going to continue to talk about the issues. When we have the debate between Lloyd Bentsen and Dan Quayle, the American people will have a far better picture of who will be the best-qualified vice presidential candidate."

Quayle traveled to the Midwest and West last week and will leave again Wednesday for a swing through the Southwest that will take him through to Labor Day.

EPA bans new Los Angeles pollution sources

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Environmental Protection Agency announced Monday a ban is being imposed, starting Tuesday, on major new sources of air pollution in the nation's most-polluted urban area, greater Los Angeles.

EPA Administrator Lee Thomas said similar action is planned in at least three other cities by the end of this year under Congress' new Clean Air Act.

California officials have said they expect little effect from the Los Angeles ban, because it covers only large new plants that are not in place of old plants in the area, such as oil refineries.

A major congressional ban on

agency sanctions was to expire in mid-July. Tuesday, eight months after it was supposed to buy time for Congress to produce changes in the law.

The construction ban against sources of 100 tons of pollution a year is imposed for failure to submit adequate air pollution control plans showing compliance with federal pollution standards.

All areas were supposed to have met these standards by Dec. 15, 1987. The EPA maintains that the law leaves no possibility for failure to submit and follow plans. There is no penalty for failure to meet the standards if an agency-approved control plan does not work out.

Los Angeles is one of about 100 cities, counties and metropolitan areas that the EPA has named last December's deadline to meet health-protective standards restricting levels of carbon monoxide and ozone, a major component of smog.

EPA officials say Los Angeles, lacking an agency-approved plan to clean up its air pollution, is just the first of a number of cities that will face construction bans with the expiration of the moratorium.

They said that, by late October, bans could be imposed against Ventura County, Calif.; Chicago; and the north-

western Indiana area adjacent to Chicago.

Writing in the wings are 32 more locations whose air-quality attainment plans are on the verge of being formally rejected by EPA. All action areas would trigger construction bans.

They are Denver, Atlanta, Dallas, New York, Sacramento, Calif.; El Paso, Ill.; Fresno, Calif.; and Spokane (containing adjacent to Louisville, Ky.).

EPA officials have indicated that Dallas may be scrubbed from the action area because of improvements made in its cleanup plan.

Winter Games plot reported foiled

East Bloc athletes alleged assassination targets

CLEVELAND (AP) — American and Canadian authorities apparently thwarted plans by suspected Croatian terrorists to assassinate Soviet bloc athletes at the 1988 Winter Olympics, according to a report in the Cleveland Plain Dealer Sunday.

Canadian provincial police seized 37 firearms at the Canadian border at Windsor, Ontario, on Jan. 3, the newspaper said, some from government officials and documents.

It did not say whether any arrests had been made.

The report cited weapons, which it did not identify, as among the weapons, reportedly purchased in St. Petersburg, Fla., were destined for a group known as the

Yugoslavs Against Communism, in Vancouver, British Columbia, allegedly to be used to assassinate communist athletes at the Winter Olympics, which were held in Calgary, Alberta, from Feb. 13 to Feb. 26.

Croatia, since its independence, has been a part of Yugoslavia since after World War I, but a secessionist movement has persisted.

The continuing investigation involves federal forces of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms officers in Tampa, Fla., and Cleveland, along with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ontario Provincial Police and other Canadian police agencies.

Charles Wallace, assistant agent-in-charge of the

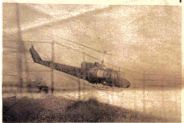
Cleveland ATF office, refused to discuss specifics of the investigation.

"The investigation is international in scope and it wouldn't be appropriate for me to comment," he said.

Special agent Robert Cudde, of the ATF office in Tampa, declined to discuss specifics of the case, but said court actions were pending in Tampa and Canada.

An affidavit by Cudde filed in U.S. District Court in Tampa alleges that a St. Petersburg man had assisted or may have 21 25-caliber automatic and other firearms plus 1,000 rounds of ammunition from a St. Petersburg gun shop on Nov. 18, 1987, the newspaper said. It did not identify the man.

Techno-bandit's helicopter escape plan foiled



Photos taken from television screen show helicopter taking off from prison yard and Werner Bruchhausen being taken away in handcuffs after unsuccessful escape attempt.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — Officers from five federal agencies took an attempt by a West German once described as "one of the world's top techno-bandits" to escape from a federal prison here in a helicopter, officials said Sunday.

Officials had been tipped of Werner Bruchhausen's escape plans and were on hand to prevent him from boarding the helicopter at the Federal Correctional Institution Saturday, prison spokesman Don Rouse said.

A case from Tallahassee television station WCTV, which had been tipped that an escape was planned, went outside the prison and videotaped the attempted helicopter as it ascended down into the compound and lifted off a few seconds later.

"At the time he attempted to escape he was in the maximum yard along with scores of others," said Lt. Roy Gray, operations supervisor at the medium-minimum security prison. About six guards were watching the attempt.

Bruchhausen, imprisoned for selling classified technology to the Soviet Union and Eastern European

countries, was transferred to a more secure prison, Gray said. He refused to disclose the location.

Unidentified sources told WCTV that Bruchhausen had offered to pay more than \$300,000 to get out of prison.

"We're aware of a lot of details we still can't go with. If we let on to everything we know, we'll jeopardize the case," WCTV news director Jim Frey said Sunday night.

Asked about the tip, Frey said: "We were just alerted to this possibility. We had no idea whether it was a case at all. We went not knowing what was up and lo and behold, a helicopter came out of the sky. It was Christmas in August."

Federal authorities are considering filing escape charges, said R.E. Hemmell, warden of the prison, which holds about 1,000 inmates.

Bruchhausen, 48, began serving a 15-year prison term for wire fraud in May 1987.

He had fled the United States after a federal grand jury in Los Angeles accused him and three others as

August 1981 of conspiracy and violating the Export Administration Act, the Arms Export and Control Act and federal espionage laws.

The 63-count indictment charged that from January 1977 through June 5, 1980, Bruchhausen and the others "conspired to export from the United States various high technology commodities" to East Germany and elsewhere without obtaining export licenses from the State and Commerce departments.

On May 8, 1985, London police arrested Bruchhausen on immigration violations and U.S. officials immediately began extradition proceedings.

Bruchhausen smuggled a microwave receiver system, semiconductor manufacturing equipment, a computer console and other military and scientific systems to Soviet bloc through dummy corporations in Cuba, Berlin and West Germany, U.S. Customs Commissioner William von Rapp said.

He called Bruchhausen "one of the world's top techno-bandits" and said his arrest was "a major break in this country's efforts to track and arrest people wanted for depriving and defrauding American businesses by selling classified high technology to the Soviets."

'Kruhed Kitties' look like this year's hot novelty gift

MIAMI (AP) — "Kruhed Kitties" may lead the list of this year's novelty Christmas gift ideas, judging from the reaction of stadium Sunday at the Miami Gift Show.

"The kittens look just like their name's off's bottom, back legs and all, perfect for sticking out of car hoods, trucks and cars. Whoa! That'll sell! When you get that, they're always sleeping, think up so quickly he can't keep them in stock."

"Everybody feels they need one of those," Nolan said.

The 750 exhibitors and 7,000 specialty store representatives attending the four-day show apparently consider "Kru-

hed Kitties" the most popular gift idea.

Instead, the attendees were snapping up "silly balls" that light in your hand, floppy stuffed cats called Giggles and talking footbells.

The popularity of Giggles proves that soft huggies won't be the only path to the jackbox in the holiday novelty market. Manufacturer Ann Poon said she was in the store to play her own product but walked away with 1,500 worth of Giggles. The cats she loved the funny pillow faces and dogs that can be wrapped around the neck because "they keep you back."

sands of time

In The Stars and Stripes

40 years ago today . . .

AUG. 30, 1948 — With temperatures continuing near the 100-degree mark along the East Coast, the dunk hot in the U.S. heat wave rose to 161.

30 years ago today . . .

AUG. 30, 1958 — French Premier Charles de Gaulle returned to Paris following a tour of North Africa as efforts to open support for his resignation.

20 years ago today . . .

AUG. 30, 1968 — U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala John Gordon Minin was shot to death in Guatemala City by terrorists and the Guatemalan government declared a state of siege to facilitate the search for the assassin.

10 years ago today . . .

AUG. 30, 1978 — Joan Crawford's adopted daughter, Christina, released details about her upcoming book "Mistaken Dearest," in which she says the actress was a "classical fanatic" who often beat her children.



At left, 6-year-old Ashley Francis sharpens her pencil and goes to routine.



Val Seifermann, 15.

Study in contrasts

ment on the first day of school at Hahn Air, Germany. In sharp contrast, another

as beginner (right photo) seems unable to find anything to be happy about on

the momentous occasion, declining to stray from the security of his mother.

1st-day jitters fade fast for kids, teachers

By DAVE WALCZAK

Education writer

HAHN AIR, Germany — The breeze was remote.

Naïve with excitement and tension. Add pencils, notebooks and new clothes. Tom in a hint of autumn weather and you've got it.

The first day of school.

Hahn Elementary joined hundreds of other Department of Defense Dependents Schools with the same Monday routine. By 8 a.m., more than 150,000 students and teachers overseas were getting their first taste of the 1988-89 school year.

If Hahn Elementary was any example, the day started with what one teacher called "dancing around."

"The kids are thinking, 'What's my teacher going to be like,'" said Terry Zimmerman, who teaches fifth grade. "And I'm thinking about what my class is going to be like."

Opening-day jitters affected the entire faculty, said fifth-grade teacher Cindy Glass.

"Several of the fifth-grade teachers were standing around just before school started wringing their hands, saying, 'What's it going to be like today?'"

The answer came quickly for Glass, starting her first year at Hahn after a four-year stint at Gasta Elementary in Italy.

"I looked out into a sea of faces and there were smiles and their eyes were dancing," she said.

It took one of her students, Jason Turner, a few moments to get in step. He was the last to arrive in Glass's class, having to assist his four-year brother Joshua to a third-grade class.

"I thought she was real strict at first," he said about his new teacher. "But she got sweet and nice."

The wacky feeling accompanying the

first bell was hardly restricted to the 12-year-olds and younger crowd.

"One of the kids came up to me and said he had butterflies in his stomach," said Susan Handick, who teaches second grade. "I let him tell me that he's not the only one."

Even Hahn Elementary's principal wasn't totally at ease.

"You tell me the butterflies," said Nick Swale, starting his eighth year at the school that serves about 1,400 students.

Swale said his top concern was how the 30 new faculty members would adjust to their first day on the job.

One of them seemed so kooky-like trouble.

Second-grade teacher Loren Rick, who "couldn't wait" for the school year to begin, said she felt her first year at Hahn would be a nervous after spending just two hours with her class.

"You get a feeling," she said. "You

can size up a class. I saw they behaved on their way here and in the classroom. I didn't have any bounce off the walls."

Most of the Hahn students were looking their best for the first of 183 classroom days. Val Seifermann, 15, wore a new blue shirt and jeans because "I wanted to wear something nice on the first day of school."

A classmate, Elizabeth McMoran, who claimed to be "almost 11," posed up a dress for a blue sweater and skirt. "I don't like to wear dresses," she explained.

But both she and Val said they liked their teacher. And Glass felt the same way.

"These kids are excited about learning," she said, referring to all 28 members of room 211. "We've already decided to be the best class in the school."

"I think we're going to live up to these expectations."

Handcuffs on, coffin locked — OK — sky dive!

SANDWICH, Ill. (AP) — A Hollywood-style escape artist was thrown from an airplane in a locked coffin-like box Sunday and freed himself from handcuffs and chains before he parachuted to safety.

"It was fantastic," said 25-year-old Anthony Martin, an escape artist from Sheboygan, Wis. "Most people thought I was going to die on this one ... but the whole thing went just as perfect."

Martin said that, during the 21 to 30 seconds it took to free himself, he didn't panic. "I expected to get banged around and almost killed, but the box fell very stable ... and I figured that I was all right."

Martin conceived the idea for the stunt about a year ago and enlisted the help of Roger Nelson, a champion sky diver and the program director for Skydive Sandwich, a parachuting center in northern Illinois.

He spent about three months practicing getting out of the coffin and a week in July learning how to sky dive with Nelson.

"I wouldn't do it myself," Nelson said Sunday. "I told him yesterday that he could be killed."

Martin wore a parachute and an altimeter to measure the altitude while inside the 14-by-2-by-8-foot wooden freight box painted bright yellow.

A rack score of padlocked chains was attached to the top of the box, and his hands were chained to the sides of the box with handcuffs. The box was doused with a jet oil-type lock.

At an altitude of 13,500 feet, the box was pushed out of the plane, and Nelson and an assistant jumped at the same time to stabilize it.

"We were just trying to keep the box from tumbling

like crazy and knocking him out," Nelson said.

At 7,500 feet, Martin emerged from the box and parachuted to the ground as planned on a field owned by farmer Howard Gust.

"I was pretty sure he'd make it, but I was nervous when he didn't come out quickly," said Gust, who watched the stunt through binoculars. "I guess he's trying to prove he's the second Houdini, and it was a pretty good stunt."

Harry Houdini was an American magician known for his escape acts.

The stunt originally was scheduled for Sunday, but was postponed because of rain. About 100 people turned out to watch under Sunday's clear skies.

Martin said he couldn't describe how he emerged without revealing trade secrets learned since he first began doing escapes at age 10.

Calif. shipyard failed review, paper says

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—The Long Beach Naval Shipyard got an unsatisfactory safety rating this year after inspectors found some hazardous conditions there at its yard owned by the U.S. government, the Los Angeles Times said Sunday.

In a safety review in January, the naval inspector general's staff discovered hundreds of equipment and administrative violations, the newspaper reported, according to documents obtained under the federal Freedom of Information Act.

Inspection chief shipped managers for defects ranging from a lack of safety guards on industrial machines

to failure to monitor spray painters for exposure to toxic lead, the paper said.

Inspectors said they observed such a disregard for hearing and eye protection that they stopped work at the yard after the second day of their on-site visit.

A total of 158 workplace violations and 18 deficiencies in administrative policies and procedures were outlined in the investigators' reports.

Shipyard supervisor Gilbert Hoots disputed the inspector general's conclusions and said shipyard officials have filed an appeal, asking the rating be withdrawn.

He said the yard scored more than \$2 million last year on safety measures and about 46 percent of the workplace

violations and 38 percent of the program deficiencies cited by the inspector general, Rear Adm. M.E. Chang, here in space, have been corrected.

The underinspected, civilian-managed Long Beach shipyard has served the Navy for more than four decades and now employs 2,100 workers.

The facility spent \$17 million on workers' occupational injuries last year, when the rate of occupational injuries was the highest in those years. The workers' compensation payments were the highest of any government shipyard, according to the U.S. Department of Labor.

In April, the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard in Hawaii followed Long Beach in receiving an unsatisfactory rating.

Klan holds rally at Chicago park near King service

CHICAGO (AP)—Hooded Ku Klux Klansmen preaching white supremacy staged a rally Sunday near a makeshift gathering commemorating Martin Luther King Jr. "I have a dream" speech at hundreds of cheering police tried to keep the crowds under control.

Fewteen people were arrested, mostly for disorderly conduct, in a brief afternoon at Marquette Park, where earlier rallies sparked violence and resulted in 17 arrests two years ago.

"We had no idea that we'd both be here on the same day, but we are damn proud to be here for the white race," an unidentified Klansman wearing a white hood told an all-white crowd of about 500, many wearing T-shirts with a "White Power" slogan.

Police officers, some on horses and others carrying clubs, filled the park and surrounded the KKK rally from the makeshift stage that gathered about a half-mile away for a later rally.

"It might be legal to give them a permit to spread hatred and violence, but it's immoral," said the Dr. Smith-Simmons, an organizer of the service commemorating the 20th anniversary of King's "I Have a Dream" speech.

Three whites, including a woman wearing a T-shirt with the "White Power" slogan, were taken into police wagons, but police refused to say why. In 1986, King the speaker was slain at Marquette Park, where he was greeted by a crowd of whites throwing stones.



Challenger's legacy

Students explore the simulated space station last night at the Challenger Center, which opened last week at the Museum of Natural History in Houston.

The learning center is to serve as a living memorial to the space shuttle crew who lost their lives in the explosion of the Challenger in 1986.

Indian tribe OKs \$162 million land settlement

SEATTLE (UPI)—The Puyallup Indian band voted to drop claims to some of the most valuable property in Tacoma in return for \$162 million in cash, land and jobs.

The 1,400-member tribe voted 318-162 Saturday night to accept the settlement, covering a legal cloud from 300 acres of property that includes downtown office buildings, the industrial port and houses worth more than \$750 million.

The agreement still needs the approval of Congress and President Reagan, but congressional representatives who took part in the negotiations said they expect no problem in getting approved.

As part of the settlement, the Puyallup tribe will get a \$15 million marine loan to be built on Puget Sound. The tribe says it hopes to use the loan to build an international trade center for all Indians.

In addition, the tribe will receive 100 acres of tideland and forest in 100

acres of Tacoma, a \$22 million permanent trust fund, the interest from which will be paid to the tribe members, more than \$30 million to rebuild a salmon fishery in the badly polluted Puyallup River, which empties into Commencement Bay at Tacoma, and a program designed to give job training to up to 260 members. Finally, each member will receive \$25,000 in cash, immediately for adults and upon reaching 21 years of age for the younger members.

"The settlement will allow us to provide for the destiny of our members," said Frank Wright Jr., the tribe's administrative manager.

In the 19th century, the tribe surrendered claims to millions of acres under a series of treaties that finally gave it 30,000 acres in a permanent reservation.

But with arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad terminal in 1870, the reservation land became increasingly valuable, and speculators bought up or ac-

cquired much of it. The business and industrial zone of the city of Tacoma grew up on this land.

At the time the first treaty was signed, in 1854, there were fewer than 3,000 white settlers in the Washington territory.

The tribe, which has an unemployment rate of nearly 70 percent, received a settlement of \$160 million two years ago. Some tribal members are unhappy with the new settlement, saying it amounted to an illegal breach of several treaties and to a continuation of racial abuse.

"All this does is say that the Indian is for sale," said John Crow, a Puyallup who plans to continue the fight with his own lawsuit.

Crow said that, under the settlement, the tribe is giving up its greatest asset and best future income source—the city of Tacoma.

The deal calls for the federal govern-

ment to pay \$77.5 million of the claim with the rest coming from the state, the city of Tacoma, and private industry.

Officials of the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs said the package was one of the biggest Indian land-claim settlements ever prepared.

Both sides hailed the agreement as a model for future land claims, saying costly lawsuits can be avoided through negotiations.

The issue in Tacoma, as in other land disputes between native Americans and the federal government, was over shifts in ownership land was taken without just compensation.

In their lawsuit, the tribes claimed that most of the land inside their reservation was illegally conveyed by the state. They filed suit in 1984. The tribe held legal title to only 3 percent of their reservation, although more than half of the tribal members continued to live within the boundaries of the 19th century treaty land.

Role-playing actors say they duped talk-show hosts

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—An actor and screen say they duped writers of three nationally televised talk shows and their hosts. Oprah Winfrey, Sally Jessy Raphael and Gwendolyn Rivera.

In an interview from Chicago with the Omaha World-Herald, Wes Bailey, 31, and Tami Farnsworth, 31, said they were disappointed and made up stories as they said on roles that fit into the weekly talk shows' paid discussions of personal problems.

Bailey pretended to be both an unattractive virgin

and an impotent married man on different shows. Farnsworth said she was a sex-bisting wife and a sexual hijacker.

Farnsworth and Bailey, part-time Chicago theatrical performers who previously did dinner theater in Omaha, told the newspaper they had on four shows since 1986.

Several Omaha residents told the newspaper they recognized the two on the talk shows as actors.

Farnsworth and Bailey said they didn't believe Raphael, Winfrey or Rivera had suspected they were

being duped.

Lynn Lawrence, creative services director for "Good as Gold," said, "I've never heard of this happening before on the show."

Spokesmen for the Oprah Winfrey and Sally Jessy Raphael shows said they had no reason to doubt the actors.

Cheryl L. Tardio, a spokeswoman for Winfrey, explained how guests' stories would be checked out in advance, said, "We don't stake out someone's bedroom."

More victims may die, doctors say

Burn patients face greatest threats

By JANET D'AGOSTINO
Medical writer

LANDSTUHL, West Germany — Doctors said Monday they expect more deaths to follow in the wake of Sunday's fatal air show accident at Ramstein Air in which at least 40 already are confirmed dead.

"There may be some more deaths, particularly among the burn patients," said Dr. (Col.) William Minor, chief of orthopedic surgery at Landstuhl Army Regional Medical Center.

Officials at German hospitals said Monday that 10 of the estimated 700 people still hospitalized could die before the night was over. (See story below.)

Eleven patients remained at Landstuhl Monday from about 120 brought in after an Italian jet crashed in flames near a crowd of spectators at Ramstein's annual open house.

But the patients were coming in to see the 120 to make a very accurate guess," said Maj. Joe Flansburg, chief of clinical support services, who was chief administrator on the scene Sunday.

The scene at the hospital was like something out of a movie, according to Joe, Donna Cales, a Landstuhl environmental health specialist who helped carry litter when the first injured arrived.

People were in pain and screaming, and there was a "pungent" smell of burnt flesh and hair, she said.

The 11 patients remaining at Landstuhl were in very serious or unstable condition, and Flansburg, who, along with Minor, answered media questions Monday morning, said the injured still at Landstuhl were all Americans and included five servicemen, Flansburg said. The rest were family members, including two children.

The number of patients at Landstuhl is expected to change as American patients in German hospitals stabilize and are able to be transferred to the Army hospital, said Marie Shaw, a spokeswoman for the hospital.

The majority of people brought to the medical center Sunday had suffered burns, with many going into shock from the severity of injuries and loss of blood. Minor said, intensive care quickly was placed into the injured because "the first thing that burn patients need is



Victims are given emergency treatment Sunday after a jet crashed in the midst of the crowd during the Ramstein Air air show.

AP Wire Photo

a lot of fluids," he said.

Although the number was not certain, Flansburg knew of at least 15 to 20 children who were treated initially at the hospital.

Minor said many of the injured were concerned about the well-being of family members who also were at the air show.

The majority of the 120 patients were German, Italian and other nationalities, Minor said. The hospital activated an

acute casualty plan soon after the accident, using the main entrance and hallways as a triage center for stabilizing patients.

Calling Sunday's accident the largest disaster Landstuhl has responded to, Flansburg said the hospital's main concern was to plan work well. There was no staff or blood shortages, and the coordination of emergency vehicle transportation also went smoothly, he said.

Blood supplies were well stocked be-

cause of the Refugee and Austrian Foreign Service, which are starting this month, said John Davis, a spokesman for Seventh Medical Center.

A five-member team of burn specialists was expected to arrive at the hospital Monday evening from the Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas.

The team was called in to help because "that is their specialty," and it is the "best-equipped burn unit in the world" that he knew of, Flansburg said.

Hospitalist list conditions of disaster survivors

By REGINA KIRKENDALL
Staff writer

The following list details the conditions of more than 350 people injured Sunday at the Ramstein open house. About 300 remained hospitalized Monday, 10 patients were not expected to survive the night.

While the list covers most of the major hospitals and clinics that received the injured, other patients may have been treated at smaller medical facilities in the Ramstein area.

Landstuhl Army Medical Center — Of the 35 victims initially treated, 25 remained hospitalized Monday. Two died early Monday morning. One patient was treated and released. One man showed himself out, although his injuries required hospital treatment.

Of those who sustained hospitalization, 15 had severe or life-threatening burns and 10 had less severe burns. The original 27 hospitalized Monday morning included four children. Twelve were men and 11 women, all of them German.

Homburg City Hospital — Received 41 victims. One was dead on arrival. Seven were released after treatment for minor burns or other injuries. Four patients were transferred to other hospitals. One patient suffered severe burns on more than 90 percent of his body and was not expected to survive the night.

One of the remaining 41 was in a coma and could not be identified. He is believed to be American or British because he has spoken some English words. No detailed information concerning the other patients' sex or nationality was available.

Kalsruhe City Hospital — Treated about 300 victims. Forty-six remained hospitalized Monday. Eight with life-threatening burns were to be transferred to Landstuhl. Five of them were not expected to survive the night. No information was available concerning the nationality or sex of the patients.

Landstuhl Army Regional Medical Center — Of the 120 initially treated, 11 remained Monday. They included five U.S. servicemen and six family members. Two were children. Conditions ranged from seriously injured to good.

Trier City Hospital — Five German men, treated. Four were to be transferred to Aachen's Special Clinic because of severe burns. Four of the five were in life-threatening condition. One, who suffered burns over 65 percent of his body and who had severe internal injuries, was not expected to survive the day.

Kusel City Hospital — Treated 23 victims. Ten remained hospitalized Monday. All were German and most were men. One man was not expected to survive; nine others were in fairly good condition.

Landstuhl Clinic — Nine victims treated initially. All remained hospitalized Monday. Among them, four had severe or life-threatening burns. The others had less severe injuries. Of the four with severe injuries, three were identified as Germans. The fourth was in a coma and carried no identification.

Koblenz City Hospital — Four victims treated. All remained hospitalized Monday. The nationality of three men with severe injuries, all in a coma and without identification, could not be determined. One Ger-

man woman suffered less severe injuries.

Idar-Oberstein City Hospital — Five victims treated. One was transferred to Stuttgart for treatment of severe burns. One American man was transferred to Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas, Monday morning. The other patients were German men. No victims were in critical condition.

Bamberg City Hospital — Six victims treated. All were German. One woman and three men were treated and released. Two men were transferred Monday morning, one to Idar-Oberstein and one to Mannheim.

Landstuhl City Hospital — Sixty-eight victims treated, with 37 still hospitalized. The group, a mix of Germans and Americans, included some children. None had severe injuries. Some patients had lacerations. Most suffered broken bones, cuts and lacerations. Most detailed information was not available.

Ollnburg City Clinic — Treated three German men. No other information available.

Pirmasens City Hospital — Two victims treated and released. One was a German man and the other an American man with minor injuries.

Mannheim City Hospital — Treated three victims. All men released after being treated for minor injuries. All were German men.

Frankfurt Army Regional Medical Center — Four victims treated. Two were transferred to an Ollnburg hospital with serious burns. One woman was transferred to Frankfurt's Accident Clinic and one woman was discharged Monday.

columns

ANTHONY LEWIS

Bush backers conducting a negative campaign

RONALD REAGAN showed in 1980 that a conservative can run an affirmative campaign of ideas. His themes were lower taxes, higher military spending and other ideas shaped by a modern conservative movement, all presented in a framework of optimism. Like them or not, they were powerfully effective.

George Bush is off in the opposite direction: not affirmative but negative, not ideas but personalities. His campaign so far has shown one dominant strategy to attack Michael Dukakis.

Bush and his surrogates have been painting Dukakis as ineptistic, dangerously left-wing, mentally unstable. The characterizations are ludicrous, but it does not follow that they will have no effect. American voters have often shown themselves susceptible to perceptions of character assassination.

Red-baiting worked in the 1950s. Richard Nixon and Joe McCarthy tried to defeat some Democrats by casting them in "with us communists."

Bush has shifted, not very far, from "with us conservatives" to the argument that Dukakis is a card-carrying member of the American Civil Liberties Union. And he has implied that Dukakis is ineptistic because he vetoed an unconstitutional bill to brand teachers as criminals if they did not force their students to recite the *Pledge of Allegiance*.

He would have spared the globe-trotting Bush said, and that hit any objectives take it to heart — although the Supreme Court had made clear that was unlawful. That was the tactic that roiled Southerners and during the struggle over school segregation. Keeping Southerners divided staked back into the courts. Is that what Bush fears?

THE PATRIOTISM strategy revealed a new line last week when Sen. Steve Symms (R-Idaho) attacked Dukakis' wife, Kitty. He had heard Symms said that there were pictures of Mrs. Dukakis "kissing the American flag when she was an anti-war demonstrator during the '60s." Mrs. Dukakis denied the charge and said the opportunity must be "depleted" to make it.

But the attacks on Dukakis are not just designed to question his patriotism. They deeper question it to raise doubts about his character, his identity, to make people say, "We don't really know Mike Dukakis."

That was the significance of the attempted smear early this month on Dukakis' mental health. The Lyndon LaRouche crowd were planting rumors that he



had had psychiatric treatment for depression. The story surfaced Aug. 3 on the Wall Street Journal's editorial page, which accurately makes the late William Louis' Massachusetts Union-Leader issue a model of fair-mindedness.

The Journal spoke of what it called "the halfheartedness" of Dukakis' declining to release all his medical history to the press. It spoke of "reasons about his depression." The story, it said, showed "how little the American people know about this man" and asked "if Michael Dukakis really what the voters think they see?"

Later that same day President Reagan, asked about Dukakis' health records, said, "Look, I'm not going to pick on an invalid." Anyone who thinks that smear was socialist must believe in the Tooth Fairy.

Reveland Evans and Robert Novak, columnists with good connections to conservatives, wrote afterward that the Bush campaign tried to spread that smear. Republicans, they said, "are coming to feel that the political destruction of Dukakis is necessary for Bush

to win" and feel that "the stability and credibility of the governor of Massachusetts must be undermined."

THERE WAS NOTHING to the tale about psychiatric treatment; if indeed it would matter that would people might help in times of stress. But smear has a way of sticking to their nostrils.

I think the psychiatric smear and the Bush ineptitude about Dukakis' patriotism have had an effect. I think people are wondering whether Michael Dukakis is a little strange, as at any time unknown.

What can Dukakis do about it? The best answer would be to get into television debates with the vice president, but Bush is trying to sidestep one of our core debates.

The alternative is for Dukakis to lift his campaign up off the platitudes where it is stuck now and talk affirmatively to the big issue this year: our country must meet its moral needs, in a tough world, by taking the environment, education and other hard issues to the corner of that. Michael Dukakis will have to show more deeply, more emotionally, who he is.

Tom Swartz: Cartoonists Syndicate

JAMES J. KILPATRICK

Powers of state in conflict with religious liberty

WHERE DOES the right to religious liberty end, and where does the power of the state begin? The question is as old as the American republic and as fresh as a controversy now pending in the District of Columbia.

Georgetown University is an institution affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church. Among the seven of the Catholic religious in the decision that homosexual relationships are in violation of God's commandments. Evidently that doctrine is abeyed at Georgetown not only in its observance but also in the breach. A student organization spring up called the Gay Rights Coalition.

In 1977 the District of Columbia City Council passed a human-rights ordinance. The measure made it unlawful for any educational institution in Washington to discriminate by reason of "sexual orientation." Chasing the ordinance, the homosexual pro-life group and support the university accords to other groups. University officials, citing Catholic traditions and values, refused the request.

The homosexual coalition sued the university. Last November the D.C. Court of Appeals ruled the ordinance and ruled that Georgetown must provide

the plaintiffs with equal access and facilities but need not accord the Catholic official recognition. It is a distinction without a difference.

To bring the story up to date: Last month the Senate took up the D.C. Appropriations Act. Sen. Bill Armstrong of Colorado offered an amendment that would effectively repeal the provision in the ordinance dealing with "sexual orientation." His amendment was adopted 50-49 over the strenuous opposition of California's Sen. Lowell Weicker, who termed it "insightful beyond logic" and urged that it be returned "to the sender from whence it came." When Congress attempts to make after Labor Day, House and Senate committees will vote on whether the Armstrong amendment stays or goes.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA squabbles are compelling liberty that the amendment represents one more effort by Congress to violate the Home Rule Act. The amendment is unconstitutional. Under the Constitution, Congress has power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" affecting the district.

The most serious constitutional question goes to the First Amendment. The district's City Council may make no law "respecting an establishment of

religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Thus the issue boils down to a single point: May the city compel a Catholic institution to support a student organization whose reason for existence plainly encourages non-Catholic conduct?

The controversy has some parallels with the case of Bob Jones University five years ago. Bob Jones is a fundamentalist institution in Greenville, S.C. It teaches that heterosexual marriage is in violation of God's commandments. The Internal Revenue Service revoked its status as a tax-deductible institution because such a religious doctrine violates "public policy." The Supreme Court upheld the ruling.

I THOUGHT the high court was wrong then, and I believe Armstrong is right now. Homosexuals and blacks have the same civil rights that others have — the right to vote, the right to free speech and free press, the right to counsel in a criminal prosecution, and so on. But religious institutions also have rights, starting with the right to say that persons who seek their benefits must accept certain guidelines. One has a constitutional right to attend Georgetown or Bob Jones. That is a free choice.

The Rev. Timothy S. Healy, presi-

dent of Georgetown, gave unequivocal testimony on the factual question. Homosexuality, he said, is "contrary to and in conflict with the traditional and constant teachings of the Roman Catholic Church." The Gay Rights Coalition, which "encourages and fosters" homosexuality, is "totally incompatible with teachings which are central to the beliefs of Roman Catholics."

If it may well be "unacceptable," as the Supreme Court concluded in the Bob Jones case, to preach that homosexuality is sinful, it may be "bigotry," as Webster charged, to regard homosexuality as a violation of Catholic precepts. But these are sincerely held religious beliefs. I do not see how the power of the state constitutionally can be invoked to punish either Bob Jones or Georgetown. Their religious teachings may strike many persons as objectionable or unfair, but these teachings are their own business. They might be left alone.

Continued on Page 19

The opinions expressed in the columns and cartoons on this page represent those of the authors and are in no way to be construed as representing the views of The Stars and Stripes or the United States government.

Sperm bank for 'super babies' stirs criticism

Robert K. Graham, standing with the sperm repository which contains specimens from Nobel Prize donors.

By SHARON L. JONES
Associated Press

THE WILLS OF Dr. Robert K. Graham's relatively ordinary-looking office in Escondido, Calif., are lined with the pictures of doctors of babies he says are far from ordinary.

They are the products of the so-called Nobel Prize sperm bank.

"This is our pride and joy and, by God, every one is a gem," said Graham of the children born to mothers inseminated with "superior" sperm provided by his Repository for Genetical Choice.

Graham, 61, a multi-millionaire who developed the short-sighted eyesight lens, is on a mission to save the human species. Superior genes are being lost, he says. Because society's time toll doesn't have enough children while the masses proliferate with zeal.

Graham founded the bank in early 1985 and began collecting the sperm of a select few "outstanding intellects" and giving it to qualified couples, with the goal of bringing into the world potential leaders or great scientists.

The bank claims responsibility for 55 babies, and 18 women are pregnant.

Graham says his program is working, that most of the children develop at a much faster rate than their peers and are judged gifted. Conversely, however, it is not fault, saying the program minimizes women's role in reproduction and exaggerates the skillful children will inherit all their parents' good genes.

But the proud parents cheer Graham for bringing them bright children they deserved but couldn't have, usually because the father was infertile.

"I just wanted to have a child," said Adrienne Ramer, a dancer from New York City whose daughter's intellect has just turned 4. "I believe that the donor sperm was from a man that seemed to be a great human being. It was increasing our chances of having a bright and healthy child."

"I can't imagine anyone would go these lengths they want a super baby," said a Riverside mother who asked that her name not be used. "It's just the best choice available for those who choose artificial insemination."

When Graham opened his repository, critics ranging from feminists to communists and the Roman Catholic church denounced it as a "master race" plan reminiscent of Adolf Hitler. The controversy was fueled by Nobel Prize winner William Shockley's revelation that he was a donor and to Graham's own views.

Shockley, a physicist who invented the junction transistor, believed that certain races — blacks for example — were



genetically disposed to be intellectually inferior.

Graham, in his book *The Future of Man*, called men "an evolutionary disaster" because "huge masses of those with ordinary minds have been allowed to come into being and then procreate."

Over time, artificial insemination became common, and more radical techniques, like *in vitro* fertilization and gene mapping, took the spotlight in the reproductive industry. To Graham's delight, protesters disappeared from outside his office about 30 miles north of downtown San Diego.

Assistant Capitol, a scholar at the University of Southern California and former member of President Reagan's Commission on Bioethics, has concerns with the repository, but preferably notes "I haven't become a major force in reproduction."

"I continue to think of it as a rather ugly, misguided effort," Caplan said. "The whole notion of individuality and of uniqueness is what accounts to a genetic accident."

"The idea that you're going to get an 'Olympian' could lead to paternalistic notions when expectations aren't fulfilled."

Caplan also has ethical concerns. "What does it say about a mother's involvement in reproduction? Is it the potential for a more eugenic society with somebody deciding what genes get passed along?"

Graham counters that he neither

genetically nor expects the children to reach their parents' levels of success or intellect, but says:

"We can with considerable assurance say we are contributing to the next generation by bringing a number of capable, distinctive individuals, including leaders who wouldn't otherwise have been born, or . . . wouldn't be as bright."

The identities of donors, described by Graham as "top in their field" and "outstanding intellects," are withheld from the parents and the public. The list includes two Nobelists and an Olympic. All are of European descent or Jewish, and most are California scientists. Graham says he's invited blacks and Asians to donate, but that they've refused.

Donors are declared of good health and genetic ancestry, which means their families are free of such diseases as sickle-cell anemia and mental illness, and the donated sperm is screened for the acquired immune deficiency syndrome virus. Part of the AID screening involves a 100-day sperm quarantine.

The sperm, stored in tanks of liquid nitrogen that keep it frozen, has been sent around the country and as far away as Egypt.

Applicant parents must show they are married, intelligent, emotionally and financially stable, with a clear physical and mental health history. The mother must be under age 38. About half the applicants are rejected. Parents choose a

donor from such information as intelligence test scores, ancestry, hair and eye color, athletic ability, hobbies, and personality traits.

Graham still provides most of the spending money and the repository does not charge its clients, although lab fees and another expenses have prompted it to start accepting donations in the last year or so, said spokeswoman Dora Vaux. Contributions generally range from about \$500 to \$1,000, she said.

When they had Leonardo, Adrienne and David Ramer chose a fat-haired science professor of European roots described as loving gardening, dining and children. For their second child, due next month, they chose the Olympic athlete.

"At first, I did feel inadequate and worried about the idea of using a donor," said Ramer, a computer systems manager who is infertile. "But Adrienne really wanted a baby and that was fine by me. The only tough part is that since

Leonardo is so incredibly bright she's constantly exploring and challenging and into everything, which can be exhausting. "But if the price you pay for having such a bright baby."

Most sperm banks provide limited screening and don't allow parents to choose among donors, and the repository parents say it is the thorough medical check and quality of donors that draw them, not a desire for super children.

Repository parents also acknowledge they promote their child's intellectual development and have high expectations, but say they are not unreasonable.

Kids and vegetables



Precautions to take when kids fly alone

By BETSY WADE
New York Times

THE DEPARTMENT of Transportation cannot guess how many children are traveling unaccompanied on airlines in the United States each day. But as a general indication, two years ago United Airlines said it carried 100,000 over the summer.

President said it carried 212,293 last year and expected 230,000 this year. Trans World Airlines said 300 to 350 unaccompanied children study connections every day through its Labele.

If you are a parent, the numbers are fine. An average nine-year-old child may need to travel long distances to spend vacations or holidays with the parent they are not living with.

In addition, in a period where families will transfer the child at a moment to pursue a job, children may have to travel alone to see their grandparents.

Children, who may fly unaccompanied on U.S. carriers

starting at the age of 5, are charged adult fares for a seat, plus a fee of \$20 or \$25 for help in making a connection.

Child passengers are "vulnerable," in the words of Anne Williams, director of special projects in the Office of the Secretary of Transportation. Not all those children are handled by airlines with the care they deserve, and sometimes their parents are two-faced about the results.

While most trips are uneventful, here are examples of how things go wrong.

These cases came to the attention of Barbara Wyatt, head of a consulting firm in Washington who assisted the Department of Transportation in developing a program to educate parents, guardians and airlines about preventing problems.

In one case, parents dropped off three children, the eldest 15, at a Washington airport, and left them on the beach. The flight was delayed for some time, but the parents were out of contact. By the time, the grandparents at the other end of the line had left for the airport and they could not be reached either. The parents had given the 14-year-old a telephone number he could not handle because they had not anticipated any hitch in the plan.

In another case, a child was bumped by an airline from an 11 p.m. connecting flight.

Another time, a flight was canceled after a long delay, and when the airline tried to place parents to retrieve their children, there was no answer at some of the numbers provided by the parents. The airline sent the children in a hotel with a mature passenger, herself a grandmother.

An unaccompanied 15-year-old, a concerned passenger, was seated next to a man of whose intentions were clearly unavailing. "That passenger, an off-duty flight attendant, said that the working attendants were obvious. She went to the child and said, 'I think you need to sit by me,' and walked her to another seat."

After a mishap over a missed connection, an airline's Wyatt's said, there a 15-year-old, and a second unaccompanied teen-age boy leave the airport to get a to room. They went to seven hotels before they thought say that they were 21 so they could get a room.

Wyatt said that this experience had reinforced her the possibility that nearly grown children might still be able to manage all emergencies. Her advice, as a result, is that parents ask the airline to assist young teen-agers in making a connection.

Although the government does not regulate the transportation of unaccompanied children in the United States — it does regulate the air transport of pets — rise in the number of unaccompanied child passengers has made the Department of Transportation aware.

In 1980 it pulled together a booklet called Kids and Travel in Flight, which some airlines distribute, as do the department. The hope was to suggest to parents that leaving a child at the airport was not so simple as dropping a child off at school. The department also wanted to guide parents to press the airlines for intelligent care of children.

The booklet includes two copies of what the department calls the Travel Card. This is to be filled out once for the trip away from home and once for the trip back. The card is for the parent to present if the

even beatings, bribes fail

By KEVIN COWHERD
Baltimore Evening Sun

BETWEEN dousing fistfuls of vegetables in the dinner table, most parents are consumed with getting their kids to eat their vegetables.

To this day the only sure-fire method is to tie the child down, pry open his little mouth and force the required string beans or what have you down his little esophagus — taking care the little monster doesn't bite off a finger or two.

Unfortunately, given the federal child abuse laws in the United States, that method is now frowned on in many circles.

In fact, it can actually earn the parent a sliver in the county jail, since today today's notion of spanking their offspring, the instant Mommy or Daddy reaches for the apple and a forkful of peas.

Many parents tell the child that by eating his vegetables, he or she will "grow up big and strong."

However, if it is a choice between growing up big and strong and eating something like squash, a child will often opt to grow up "small and weak" or even "lean and skinny."

Some children are so terrified of squash they will actually beg to remain 3 feet tall and 25 pounds for the rest of their lives.

Many parents push children to eat vegetables by referring to the child's friends, such as "Jimmy wants his spinach."

That, of course, is usually an outright lie, which the child could detect out in a matter of seconds with a single phone call to Jimmy's house.

"Yeah, no, I wouldn't eat spinach if you paid me," Timmy would doubtless say.

And that would be the end of that.

But how many parents will actually allow their child to excuse himself in the middle of dinner to make a bathroom call? Especially if the kid is so bold as to demand his parents' calling-card number to "get to the bottom of this spinach nonsense?"

Some parents find the only way to get a kid to eat his vegetables is to promise a reward.

The reward can take many forms. If the parents are truly desperate, for instance, they might promise the child a stack of cash (\$300 bills to finish the carrots).

Once the kid claims his plate, however, the parents should quickly renege on the deal, correctly pointing out that any child too young to cross the street by himself is far too immature to deal with three grand in cold cash.

"Bribe," they should add in a disdained tone, "you'd only spend it on toys."

Some parents feel the best way to get a child to eat vegetables is by bribing her with a five dessert.

For instance, let us say the parents happen to be pushing lima beans, which is a particularly vile vegetable better left undiscovered in the swarming jungles of Indonesia or wherever it came from.

God, I hated lima beans. I still hate them. The very thought of them, appearing on the plate in an oval green mound, obscuring under it a gooey jar of butter, why I just...

Barry had flashback. Anyway, the parents pushing this stuff might say, "Finish these lima beans and I'll have you some nice chocolate pudding for dessert."

In the classic Peleevian response, the kid would promptly gag his way through the lima beans to get a

shot at the pudding.

Except some kids apparently never heard of Peleev. Or they're too darned smart for their own good, since they'll start bargaining with you: Three lima beans for a quarter cup of pudding, six for half a cup, etc.

With all that haggling, dinner can take 15 to 30 hours and bring you right into breakfast, where you have to do another can job getting the kid to eat his spinach.

Another favorite way to get veggie down a kid's gullet is the "De Moo Method," named after the famous screen actor who, incidentally, never went in much for vegetables as a child, preferring to spend his time in front of a mirror mouthing the words: "But are you laborer, he vast?"

So let's say the mother is trying to persuade the child to eat his cauliflower.

And the child quite naturally says: "No way, Jose. Uh-uh. Forget it. No can do."

Meaning the child would prefer not to eat.

Employing the De Moo Method, the mother would then take a forkful of cauliflower, place it in her own mouth, smack her lips and gush, "Mmmmm, delicious! Mommy loves cauliflower!"

In other words, she would turn from Oscar-winning performance designed to speed the child cauliflower down to a look like a child himself after all.

If the kid had been a brain, of course, he would see through this obvious charade pronto.

"She's pulling a De Moo on me," the kid would think. "If I tastes so good, why does the dog run to Mommy when he has to eat?"

And the real lesson here is a point.

So maybe you should just start the meal with chocolate pudding, and see how that works.

Published by Los Angeles Times/Washington Post News Service

airline agents to record the minor's necessary information: phone numbers and addresses of the people sending the child and the same for those receiving the child, flight numbers, including connecting flights, last destination, ticket number, seat number and any passport number, and any medical or dietary information that the airline needs to know.

The booklet summarizes several items of "general airline policy," although it says that you should ask the airline about its specific policy. For example, on the question of whether the child is being picked up by the right person, the summary says:

"Unaccompanied children will be delivered by the flight attendant to the gate agent. The child must be met by the responsible adult listed on the Travel Card or unaccompanied-minor form. Proper identification and signature are required before the child's release. The airline must be notified of any changes."

Actually, a number of airline spokesmen said, a signature is seldom asked for. One questioner that Freil asked recently was sure to someone writing, the airline considers it duty to identify the "responsible adult" fulfilled. However, Wyatt said that she thought an airline should honor a parent's request not to release the child without getting positive identification.

All the airline spokesmen who were asked said that employees were trained to keep custody of a hesitant child until the waiting party's identification was matched with information the airline had. One questioner that Freil asked was whether a child who was supposed to be met by someone else might run up to a parent who did not have custody rights.

A spokesman for Continental Airlines, which the



Department of Transportation said was one of three main supporters of the "Kids and Teens" project (the others were Piedmont and Delta) said that Continental required positive identification — a driver's license or the like — from the person meeting a child on arrival.

If a parent who has been in a custody dispute cannot accompany a child on a flight, the best move would seem to be having a responsible adult escort the child. If the child is under 12 and on side-half fare when traveling with an adult, this option would only cost the additional half fare.

Children under 5 cannot normally travel unaccompanied on U.S. domestic airlines, although there are arrangements that can be made for overseas travel by infants in the custody of an off-duty flight attendant.

Most domestic airlines will accept a child 5, 6 or 7

years old only on a flight that involves no changes of plane. Children 8 to 11 are generally allowed to make a connection, providing the entire fare is paid. But the tickets must be confirmed all the way through, and a second airline must know that the child is traveling solo. Some lines won't let children make connections like at night but there be a flight delay.

If you want a child of 12 or older to be accompanied by airline personnel through a connection, and to be helped with luggage if it is needed, ask for and pay the fee. Otherwise, the airline has no mandate to keep the child from leaving the airport or plunging into a video games room where lights may not be announced.

At a few connection cities, there are children's lounges maintained by specific airlines — Continental, Piedmont and Texas. About Airlines serving them — where unescorted children may play or watch television under supervision.

When you take your child to the airport, you should have time to put the child into the hands of an airline gate attendant.

It is best to wait until you actually see the flight take off — not late, but take off (members in airline terminals are not always accurate). Then you should be at the phone number you have given until you hear from the other end that the child has arrived safely.

Likewise, when you are meeting a child, Williams of the Department of Transportation advised, do not wait in a car, since the airline should not release the child until you appear inside and identify yourself.

For a copy of Kids and Teens in Flight, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Room 10405, Department of Transportation, 400 South Capitol Street, Southwest, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Why people go deaf

ON AVERAGE only one baby in 2,000 is born deaf. However, one person in 10 has some degree of hearing loss. As America's population ages that percentage is expected to rise.

"Statistically, you start losing your hearing around age 30 to 35," said Mary Maclellan, an audiologist. "You probably won't notice it until you're in your 50s."

Some degeneration of hearing appears to be inevitable in growing old. For about 10 percent of the population 65 or older, that problem is severe enough that they have trouble understanding ordinary conversation.

How much hearing you lose, however, depends a lot upon your work environment.

For example, prolonged exposure to loud noise can cause permanent hearing loss after a certain period of time. Maclellan and other audiologists are seeing hearing aids "in and from older people who are considerably impaired at an early age."

Hunters may suffer hearing loss from close proximity to loud gunfire, she said.

Many businesses with noisy factories require employees to wear earplugs in the job and screen them annually for possible hearing loss.

Another culprit in hearing loss may be infectious disease, such as scarlet fever or meningitis, particularly during childhood.

They considered fever, for as a brief length of time, is dangerous to hearing," Maclellan said. "It can lead to nerve damage."

Unborn children may be particularly at risk if the mother suffers from German measles (rubella) or some other viral infection during pregnancy. A high percentage of such babies are born with serious hearing problems.

Deafness divides hearing loss into two types: conductive loss, generally resulting from some obstruction or disease in the external or middle ear, or sensorineural loss.

Of the two, conductive hearing loss is much easier to treat. The doctor simply removes the obstruction — in some cases, this can be as simple as cleaning out a wax blockage in the ear canal — or treats the disease.

Doctors today can clear up most middle-ear infections with antibiotics, Maclellan said.

The hammer and anvil — the three semicircular cartilage bones of the middle ear — can be replaced by surgery or replaced by plastic parts.

Sensorineural problems, on the other hand, generally arise in the cochlea, the snail-shaped organ of the inner ear. Tiny, hairlike nerves inside the cochlea create pick-up sound vibrations that travel up the cochlea. These vibrations turn electrical impulses the brain can understand.

When these nerves are damaged, hearing loss is irreversible. A hearing aid may be the answer.

Now, behind the ear aids, priced in the \$500 to \$800 range, are half the size of older, bulkier cases.

Cervical aids — such as the ones President Reagan wears — are even less conspicuous, but are more expensive.

Neural aids are also less noisy. High-tech circuitry amplifies more selective frequencies so that wearers can hear the sounds they wish without picking up a lot of static or background noise.

However, hearing aids will not help all deafness.

For some people, the nerves in the cochlea pick up sounds, but with a slight slowing.

A listener may be able to hear and understand an speaker perfectly well, but will be confused if two or more people are talking at the same time. It is virtually impossible for him to differentiate among the voices.

An audiologist can detect this condition with a battery of tests, Maclellan said.

For affected children — who face particular problems with the background noise of a classroom — the answer may be an auditory trainer, a tiny electronic link in which the teacher carries a microphone and the pupil wears a receiver.

— BEN STEELMAN



A three-year-old boy deaf since birth hears his first sound ("He be he") spoken by an audiologist at the House Ear Institute in Los Angeles. The sound is picked up by an electronic device (held by the audiologist) and transmitted to a coil implanted under the skin behind the child's ear.

'Being deaf isn't a disability ...'

Stories by BEN STEELMAN
Wilmington (N.C.) Morning Star

THEY HAVE their own social clubs and informal organizations, their own social language, their own theatrics, their own service networks.

Often isolated from the hearing world, deaf people have built a thriving, mutually supportive society.

"It's a whole separate culture," said Isabelle Payton, the hearing mother of a deaf child.

"Being deaf isn't a disability," said Roger C. Williams, "and you're on into a hearing person."

When that happens, Williams — a Wilmington-based regional co-sponsor with the North Carolina Council for the Hearing Impaired — can often help.

He spends much of his work week traveling throughout southeastern North Carolina.

One day, Williams might serve as interpreter in a court case involving a deaf person.

Another day, he might interpret at an appointment between a deaf patient and a hearing doctor.

He might serve as go-between for a swimming session at a mental health center, accompany a deaf consumer to the bank, or a deaf job applicant to an interview.

Employment is handled by another state agency, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. "Once they get an appointment, though, then we can help," he added.

Williams and signlanguage interpreter Suzanne Capron and Debbie White make up the staff of the Wilmington Community Service Center, one of six regional centers across the state operated by the N.C. Council for the Hearing Impaired.

The office offers an array of services for the deaf community: a message relay between hearing and hearing-impaired individuals, interpreting services, consumer information and advocacy where needed.

The center also tries to serve the hearing population as well, offering information about deafness, instruction in sign language and training for those who may work with the deaf.

Williams spends much of his time conducting orientation sessions for local police departments, hospital staffs and similar agencies on how to use interpreters and work with the deaf.

"In these cases people are often pretty emotional and don't know what's going on. A lot of times, you can't get the information you need by having them write it out or a pad."

In the Wilmington center's region, about 47,000 people suffer some form of hearing impairment, according to figures from the National Information Center on Deafness. Of these, more than 20,000 have hearing problems severe enough to impair understanding of language.

Within this group, about 6,100 people are unable to hear speech under virtually any conditions.

Most of these are elderly people who lost their hearing relatively late in life. About 1,300 people, however, are what Williams calls "big D deaf" — those who had no hearing of birth or lost it before attending school.

"These are the people who identify themselves as deaf," Williams said, "and they are the ones most likely to sign."

Books, TV shows and films such as *Children of a Lesser God* have raised public consciousness about deaf concerns.

Appliances such as doorbells, smoke alarms or monitors that pick up a baby's cries are available with flashing lights so that deaf people can use them.

Through the efforts of the National Deafening Institute, dozens of TV series have been "deaf-explored" — added with subtitles that appear on the TV screen with the enrichment of a decoding device.

Deaf callers can even use the telephone with the help of a Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD), an electronic remote about the size of a portable typewriter.

TDD users can type messages, transmit them over the phone and receive them as visual displays.

More than 80,000 TDDs are in use nationwide. However, some hurdles remain. "In employment, deaf people don't face discrimination so much as underemployment," Williams said.

Many private companies will hire deaf workers at entry-level positions, but will pass them over for promotion to management or professional positions in which communications skills might be required.

"There doesn't seem to be much awareness about how these positions can be adapted to these people," Williams said. "Often, they don't even get the opportunity for an interview."

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17.50

Hamilton Beach 5-Speed Hand Mixer #116 with power shift that provides power surge at each mixing speed. Complete with non-scratch chrome-plated beaters. 120 volts.



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Hitsch Food Processor #HF-80X. Chops, mixes, slices, shreds or grates... this appliance does it all. Easy-tach buttons with bottom-sealed work bowl without spindle hole, thus eliminating food or liquid leakage. Safety interlock assures correct placement of cover before operation. Food pusher doubles as a measuring cup. Suction feet facilitate quiet, stable operation and cord storage saves counter space when not in use. Includes 4 stainless steel blades. 500MHz.



18.50

**Sealed 2-Slice Automatic
Toaster #2280** with on/off
browning regulator for selective
exact degree of darkness. 900
watts. 220 volts.



23.50

Black & Decker "Dustbuster" Vacuum #90330
Cordless, lightweight and convenient vacuum cleaner for quick clean-ups. 110 volts.



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[illegible]

Williams' wife, Sherry, who is deaf, works as an accountant with the Corps of Engineers office in Wilmington.

William Peace, administrator for the N.C. Council for the Hearing Impaired, is also deaf.

Negative stereotypes of the deaf appear to be receding, Williams said. However, some misconceptions remain.

One involves the efficacy of lip-reading.

In some movies and TV shows, deaf characters are sometimes shown lip-reading perfectly, word for word, even from tremendous distances.

In fact, the range of lip-reading is limited.

For example, the mouth expressions for "L," "I" and "O" sounds are virtually identical, as are those for "in" and "is."

Lip readers must often guess which sound is which, and even the best can translate with only about 35 percent accuracy.

"Now two-thirds of what I say may not matter very much," Williams joked, "but I like to think it does."

Other misconceptions surround American Sign Language (ASL), the primary signing system for most American deaf people.

ASL is not simply a coded form of English, but a separate language, with hand signs serving for specific words and phrases.

(For the word "communication," for example, the signer opens the mouth and moves the hands back and forth, mimicking the flow of speech.)

ASL signers use thousands of specific signs for common words, concepts or phrases.

Like any language, ASL has its accents. Williams says he had to learn about 70 new, regional signs when he moved to North Carolina from Illinois. A fluent ASL "speaker" can even tell where a sign went to school. Students at Gallaudet University, the

predominantly liberal arts school for the deaf in Washington, D.C., have a flowing, flowery signing style.

Those who went to the more science-oriented National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID) in Rochester, N.Y., take a more nuts-and-bolts approach.

For more specialized or technical language, such as legal terminology, ASL signers will "finger-spell" words in English, with a specific sign standing for each letter. For deaf people who grew up in ASL, however, using English is like using a second language — a language that may be difficult to master.

Statistics from the NTID indicate that about 30 percent of deaf Americans are functionally illiterate, compared to 13 percent of the total U.S. population.

Students at residential schools for the deaf frequently score well below the average for hearing pupils in tests for reading skills.

"They had high school graduates reading on third- and fourth-grade levels," said Philip Payton of Wilmington, the father of a deaf child, Andy.

"That was not acceptable for us."

The alternative Phil and his wife, Isabelle, found was Cued Speech, a communications system developed in 1966 at Gallaudet University, initially as a means to help teach deaf pupils to talk.

Cued Speech involves some lip-reading but supplements that approach with about 40 hand signs — for example, to distinguish between "L," "I" and "O."

"The children are seeing sounds they don't hear," Mrs. Payton said.

The Paytons learned about the system during a two-day workshop and became passion converts.

Philip Payton is now president of the National Cued Speech Association.

Cued Speech offers particular advantages for the hearing parents of deaf children, Mrs. Payton said.

It is much simpler for parents to learn. (Acquiring fluency in ASL may require months or years of study by a hearing person.)

Signs that you're going deaf

SABELLE PAYTON realized early that her son, Andy, was deaf. "What a child is a year old and doesn't respond to his own name, that's almost total-hearing loss."

Watchful parents can detect possible hearing problems long before a child is ready to talk — in fact, when the infant is three months old or younger.

Older adults, however, may take longer to realize they are losing their hearing. The symptoms mount gradually over time.

Physicians and audiologists note that the following signs may indicate possible hearing loss.

It takes that one sign fits you or a loved one, a hearing examination may be advisable.

Infants and toddlers

● **Birth to three months:** Babies with normal hearing should be startled by sudden loud noises.

● **3 to 6 months:** Babies should respond to a parent's voice. They should enjoy rattles and other rattling toys.

● **6 months to a year:** Babies should respond to their names.

● **1 year to 15 months:** Babies should understand "no" and "bye-bye." They can imitate simple words or sounds.

● **2 years:** Children can point to familiar objects when asked. They should be starting to talk.

Children

Youngsters with hearing problems often have trouble paying attention in school. They may have problems hearing speakers who stand behind them. Often they seem to ignore too easily. Sometimes they behave as if they can hear but only when they want to.

Adults:

Ask yourself these questions:

● Do other people seem to mumble or talk too softly a lot of the time? Particularly women and children?

● Do you hear better with one ear than another?

● Does your spouse, your children or friends say they have to repeat things for you?

● Do they complain when you turn up the volume on the TV set?

● Do you have difficulty hearing when in a large group?

● Do you have trouble with sound-effect words, such as "dine" and "bye," or "take" and "take?"

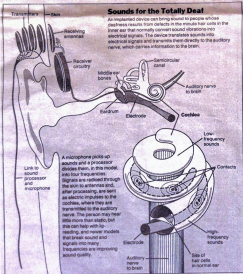
● Have you ever said, "I can hear you, I just don't understand what you said?"

Bad temper or alcoholism may also be signs of hearing loss among older people. Such people often withdraw from social and socializing to prevent possible embarrassment.

— BEN STEELMAN

Sounds for the Totally Deaf

An implanted device can bring sound to people whose deafness results from defects in the middle ear. Cuts in the inner ear that normally convert sound vibrations into electrical signals. The device translates sounds into electrical signals and transmits them directly to the auditory nerve, which carries information to the brain.



6/7

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"I DON'T HAVE A TEMPERATURE ANYMORE. THE DOCTOR TOOK IT."

Sports

Dodgers blank Phillies

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — John Tudor doesn't always have an answer, but he usually comes up with the victory.

Tudor allowed four hits in seven innings and Franklin Stubbs hit a three-run double in the first as visiting Los Angeles defeated Philadelphia 3-0 Sunday for a sweep of the three-game series.

The loss was the Phillies' fifth straight and the 13th in 14 games. It was the

n roundup

Dodgers' 11th straight victory over the Phillies this year, the only loss coming in Los Angeles.

Tudor, 34, struck out five and walked one, in improving his record against the Phillies this season to 4-0 with a 0.68 earned run average. Tim Lincecum pitched the final two innings for the Dodgers, allowing three hits.

"I don't understand it," Tudor said of his success against Philadelphia. "I can't understand why they don't score more runs. I know they're not playing well, but I don't like to face them."

Tudor, who is 12-4 lifetime against the Phillies, is 3-1 since being acquired from St. Louis for Pedro Guerrero.

Pinches 3

HOUSTON (AP) — Andy Van Slyke and Jose Lind each hit two-run homers Sunday to highlight a three-run rally in the eighth inning at Pittsburgh beat Houston.

Doug Deback, 13-6, pitched seven innings, allowing two runs and six hits. Tim Lincecum pitched two innings for his 27th win.

The victory moved the second-place Pirates to within 6½ games of New York in the NL East.

Trading 2-1 against starter Danny Dreyer, 6-11, pinch-hitter John Camargo led off with a walk and Gary Radin, hitting for Dreyer, was hit by a pitch bringing on reliever Juan Aguayo.

Over mid reliever, Lind, pinch hitting for Camargo, singled in Camargo and Van Slyke singled in Radin. The Pirates scored the third run of the inning on reliever Larry Anderson's throwing error, allowing Lind to score.

Giants 3, Mets 4

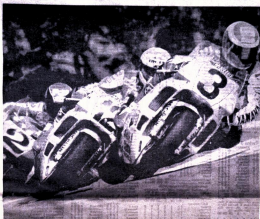
NEW YORK — Kim Mawea's three-run single highlighted a four-run ninth inning and San Francisco beat New York, ending the Mets' five-game winning streak.

The Giants stopped their five-game losing streak and won the season series against New York, 8-4, with an outburst against reliever Roger McDowell, 3-4.

With one out in the ninth and the score tied 3-3, Will Clark, reached on an error by first baseman Dave Magadan, Kevin Mauch followed with a single that sent Clark to third and Mike Anderson was intentionally walked to load the bases.

Pinch-hitter Bud Youngblood, collecting his 37th birthday, was hit by a

See ML on Page 20



Leaning in

Eddie Lawson of the United States leads a race of others during the motorcycle Grand Prix of Czechoslovakia in Brno on Sunday.

Phil Read of Great Britain is third on Sunday. Lawson's second-place finish — behind

Wayne Gardner of Australia — was good enough to finish the 500-c.c. world title.

Watson misses 30-incher as Reid wins Series crown

By BOB GREEN

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — Tom Watson hit another one-get away.

"My putter let me down," he said Sunday after three-putting for a playoff bogey that made Mike Reid the winner in the World Series of Golf.

"My putter let me down a little bit," Watson repeated, then let some of the disappointment and frustration creep through as he added:

"But that's been the norm for Tom Watson lately. And he doesn't like it any better than anybody else." Reid said after Watson missed a 30-inch putt that gave him the title in one of golf's most prestigious events.

"I'm the most surprised guy here," Reid added.

Watson, once golf's greatest player but the winner of only one title in four years, and the slender, soft-spoken Reid finished regulation play tied at 274, a under par on the rain-soaked Firestone Country Club course.

Watson had a closing 48 and Reid, a short-hitter who wasn't supposed to be able to handle the vast length of Firestone, shot a 69.

It included a 6-iron shot that set up a 4-foot birdie putt on the 17th hole that produced the tie and the playoff.

On the first extra hole, the 19th, both reached the green in regulation. Reid came 30 feet away and Watson around 18 feet.

Reid's long putt missed and Reid 30 inches past the cup and Watson's putt also went about 30 inches past the cup.

Watson missed the comeback putt on the right and when Reid made his, he was a winner for only the second time in his 13-year PGA Tour career.

"I pushed it," Watson said of his missed putt. "I pushed the putt on 16 to 6-footer for birdsie than I missed and I pushed the putt on 18 to 15-footer for birdie that would have won it in regulation play) and I pushed the playoff putt."

"It's disappointing," the five-time British Open champ who was seeking his

third American tour title said.

"It's disappointing is that I didn't make it happen when I had a chance to make it happen."

The loss postponed his passing Jack Nicklaus on the all-time money list. The \$161,000 first prize would have done it, but second-place check of \$97,000 put him at \$4,571,111, trailing Nicklaus' \$3,803,823.

Ian Baker-Finch, a 27-year-old Australian, had a piece of the Reid putt he hoisted the final two holes and dropped back into a tie for third with Larry Nelson at 277. Baker-Finch and Nelson each had a 71.

Master's champion Sandy Lyle of Scotland was next at 71-77.

Steve Fater moved up with a 64 that reached the last round of the tournament. He was tied with Chip Beck at 279. Beck shot 78 in the occasional rain and debris that produced some flooding on the course.

U.S. Open champion Curtis Strange struggled to a 76 and was at 781. Greg Norman of Australia was 75-81.

Yankees hit 'rock bottom' — Page 26

pro football '88

Color these Browns 'obsessed'

By CHUCK MEYER

The Cleveland Browns can compare their past two seasons into a few powerful words. The Drive. The Plunge.

Now, it's The Obsession.

Stung by narrow losses to the Denver Broncos in each of the last two AFC Championship games, the Browns must be forgiven for looking beyond Central Division competitors Houston, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

To get to the Super Bowl, you have to beat Denver. "The fact is that we are a front-runner this year," says Brown's owner Art Modell. "That gives us a sense of confidence. It's a challenge that I'd like to have, rather than to be a long shot and to surprise people."

● Cleveland Browns

Behind 24-year-old Bernie Kosar, the Browns have won the AFC Central three straight years. Kosar is now trying to become the first NFL quarterback ever to win division championships in each of his first four seasons.

There certainly has been no lack of motivation at the Brown's training camp.

Running back Earlston Brown has been talking openly about his goal-line gamble that created a remarkable second-half comeback at Denver in the AFC title game.

The defense still remembers the 98-yard drive engineered by the Browns' John Taylor to bring Denver back in the closing seconds of the conference championship in Cleveland the previous year.

"The issues to Denver have been on emotion, and determined," Modell said. "We never saw an off-season group of players work as hard as they have."

Cleveland remains the favorite in the Central Division.

The awkward but accurate Kosar has gotten better each season, and running backs Bryant and Kevin Mack give the Browns' offense rhythm.

The offensive line, anchored by two-time Pro Bowl tackle Cody Rasmussen, is one of the AFC's best, and the receiving corps is productive if not spectacular.

The biggest change in the offense will be on the sidelines, where Coach Marty Schottenheimer will be calling the plays instead of offensive coordinator Lewis Delaney, now head coach at Oregon. Schottenheimer, a former linebacker, plans no major changes.

The offense is good enough so that the Browns virtually agreed it is the draft, taking defenses with seven of their 10 picks.

Two linebackers, top choice Clifford Charles and third-rounder Van Wazer, could be the most important pass rushers, while second-round pick Michael Dean Foy of Chicago, the "Fridge" by his nickname, should give playing time on the Browns' less-than-dominant defensive line.

Cleveland also chose two defensive backs, and there is talk that All-Pro cornerback Harold Davis may soon switch to safety. Isaac Latta 30 this year.

● Houston Oilers

Brown's 34 second last season, one behind the Browns, would be the Oilers to displace them by the inclusion of veteran by the Oilers' first playoff appearance since 1967 resulted in as much from a season-long victory against division rival Pittsburgh and Oakland.

The Oilers have taken their inspiration from Pittsburgh coach Chuck Noll's completion last December that their defense believes on the cheap that

"I think he's done a lot to help us spread out of the hole," said Houston coach Jerry Glavinski. "I think his

a/c central preview



Bernie Kosar's headed for his 4th straight division title.

concepts gave to a cluster, for a young team that's struggling, to have an identity. I think his job is helping to be a winner."

Houston's fortunes rest heavily on the shoulders of Warren Moon, whose 21 touchdown passes a year ago were offset by 18 interceptions.

"We've got to let the offense do more of the controlling than having myself try to force things and make things happen," Moon said.

The Oilers' run-and-shoot offense features receivers Bernard Davis and Dave Hall. Houston could also have one of the deepest running attacks in the conference if Houston's growth is fully recovered from two minor offensive line operations to complement Mike Rucker and first-round draft pick of Lorman White.

Houston's guiding defensive style should be helped by the addition of veteran defensive end Steve Jonen, acquired in a trade with the Raiders in April. Jonen, a holdover in the secondary, however, could require line effectiveness, and Jones himself is wondering how good he can be now that he's no longer playing alongside the likes of Marvin Long.

"That's a question I'm always asking myself. Was I that successful because I had these guys there, or am I the type of player I think I am?" Jonen said.

● Pittsburgh Steelers

Injuries and holdouts are plaguing the Pittsburgh Steelers' defense, while coach Chuck Noll continues his 3-year-old search for Terry Stashenko's replacement at quarterback.

The Steelers won 3-7 a year ago despite having the most passing attack in the AFC. Mack McLane has been traded to the Chargers, leaving third-year pro Bobby Brown, battling with newly acquired Todd Blackledge for the starting job.

Whoever wins should be aided by the return to health of receiver Lewis Lipp, who missed eight games last year with leg injuries. But the retirement of John Stallworth leaves Lipp as one of only three veteran receivers in camp.

The Steelers' running game is steady but unexciting, led by receiver Lewis Lipp, who missed eight games last year with leg injuries. But the retirement of John Stallworth leaves Lipp as one of only three veteran receivers in camp.

On defense, safety Donnie Shell has retired and last year's top MVP, Mike Meyers, is declining to sit out the season unless Pittsburgh improves his salary or trades him to San Francisco.

Defensive end Keith White, the Steelers' sack leader three of the last five years, is out for 1988 with a neck injury, and first-round pick Aaron Amos, a defensive end from Eastern Kentucky, has been selected by injury watch of the season.

Paul Hackett to overcome the adversity with the philosophy the Steelers have always followed.

"In football, you win by being more physical than your opponent, and we feel that in the last two years we have added some young men who are very physical and will help us to be more physical football team," he said.

● Cincinnati Bengals

And then there's Cincinnati, which fell to 4-11 last year when the running game collapsed. Boomer Eason had an off-year at quarterback and the defense was in some trouble last year.

The potential is there for a rebound, but coach Sam Wyche is still open to gimmicks — he has drafted the sideline bouncer but he's now coming on a "spenser" defense, which a defensive line man rotates back to linebacker. The first two things they did it — in an exhibition game with Kansas City — they surrendered two touchdowns.

Wyche is in the final year of a five-year contract, which has him in Cincinnati looking forward to 1989.

Wyche's job was jeopardized by last year's fall, after the Bengals won 10-6 the previous year. The season was punting because Cincinnati started 0-6 on offense and eighth on defense among NFL teams.

Hard luck, which many blamed on Wyche's decision to let four linemen go in a field goal or less and then more by a touchdown or less.

Mainframe has continued this summer with holdouts including fullback Larry Kunzewski and first-round draft choice Roderick Davis.

Kunzewski's absence has been eased by an outstanding performance from second-round pick Larry Woods of Nevada-Las Vegas.

The rest of the Cincinnati offense appears as good as even, with Eason showing well and receiver Chris Collinsworth and running back James Brooks returning from injuries.

On defense, the Bengals are trying a formation they call the "spenser," which is a fourth lineman — usually a defensive end — lined up along the line of scrimmage and either rush the passer or drop into coverage.

Tommy: AFC West

| LAST YEAR'S 10-6 RECORD | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| FINISHING POSITION | RECORD |
| 1. Pittsburgh Steelers | 10-6 |
| 2. Cincinnati Bengals | 10-6 |
| 3. Houston Oilers | 10-6 |
| 4. Cleveland Browns | 10-6 |
| 5. Denver Broncos | 10-6 |
| 6. Kansas City Chiefs | 10-6 |
| 7. San Diego Chargers | 10-6 |
| 8. Los Angeles Raiders | 10-6 |
| 9. Oakland Raiders | 10-6 |
| 10. Dallas Cowboys | 10-6 |

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| 7. San Diego Chargers | 10-6 |
| 8. Los Angeles Raiders | 10-6 |
| 9. Oakland Raiders | 10-6 |
| 10. Dallas Cowboys | 10-6 |



Warren Moon

scoreboard

golf

World Series of Golf

Results of the 1988 World Series of Golf, which was held at the PGA National Golf Club in Palm Beach Gardens, Fla., on Sunday, Aug. 28. The tournament was won by Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a total score of 281 (72-71-71-67).

| Player | Score |
|---------------|-------|
| Jack Nicklaus | 281 |
| Tom Watson | 282 |
| Greg Norman | 283 |
| Tommy Lasorda | 284 |
| John Mahoney | 285 |
| Tommy Horton | 286 |
| Tommy Morris | 287 |
| Tommy Jack | 288 |
| Tommy Jack | 289 |
| Tommy Jack | 290 |
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| Tommy Jack | 292 |
| Tommy Jack | 293 |
| Tommy Jack | 294 |
| Tommy Jack | 295 |
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| Tommy Jack | 298 |
| Tommy Jack | 299 |
| Tommy Jack | 300 |

Provident Classic

Results of the 1988 Provident Classic, which was held at the Provident Golf Club in Charlotte, N.C., on Sunday, Aug. 28. The tournament was won by Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a total score of 281 (72-71-71-67).

| Player | Score |
|---------------|-------|
| Jack Nicklaus | 281 |
| Tom Watson | 282 |
| Greg Norman | 283 |
| Tommy Lasorda | 284 |
| John Mahoney | 285 |
| Tommy Horton | 286 |
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| Tommy Jack | 294 |
| Tommy Jack | 295 |
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| Tommy Jack | 298 |
| Tommy Jack | 299 |
| Tommy Jack | 300 |

Senior Golf Classic

Results of the 1988 Senior Golf Classic, which was held at the Senior Golf Club in Charlotte, N.C., on Sunday, Aug. 28. The tournament was won by Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a total score of 281 (72-71-71-67).

| Player | Score |
|---------------|-------|
| Jack Nicklaus | 281 |
| Tom Watson | 282 |
| Greg Norman | 283 |
| Tommy Lasorda | 284 |
| John Mahoney | 285 |
| Tommy Horton | 286 |
| Tommy Morris | 287 |
| Tommy Jack | 288 |
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| Tommy Jack | 293 |
| Tommy Jack | 294 |
| Tommy Jack | 295 |
| Tommy Jack | 296 |
| Tommy Jack | 297 |
| Tommy Jack | 298 |
| Tommy Jack | 299 |
| Tommy Jack | 300 |

U.S. Amateur

NOT FINISHED. Jack Nicklaus, who won the U.S. Amateur in 1962, is the defending champion. He is currently leading the tournament with a score of 10-11.

Corona Open

NOT FINISHED. Greg Norman, who won the Corona Open in 1987, is the defending champion. He is currently leading the tournament with a score of 10-11.

tennis

Hander Challenge Cup

Results of the 1988 Hander Challenge Cup, which was held at the Hander Challenge Cup Club in London, England, on Sunday, Aug. 28. The tournament was won by Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a total score of 281 (72-71-71-67).

NYNEX Open

Results of the 1988 NYNEX Open, which was held at the NYNEX Golf Club in New York, N.Y., on Sunday, Aug. 28. The tournament was won by Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a total score of 281 (72-71-71-67).

bowling

Columbia 300 Senior Open

Results of the 1988 Columbia 300 Senior Open, which was held at the Columbia 300 Senior Open Club in Columbia, S.C., on Sunday, Aug. 28. The tournament was won by Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a total score of 281 (72-71-71-67).

sking

Australian Bicentennial Cup

Results of the 1988 Australian Bicentennial Cup, which was held at the Australian Bicentennial Cup Club in Australia, on Sunday, Aug. 28. The tournament was won by Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a total score of 281 (72-71-71-67).

motocycling

Czechoslovak GP

Results of the 1988 Czechoslovak GP, which was held at the Czechoslovak GP Club in Czechoslovakia, on Sunday, Aug. 28. The tournament was won by Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a total score of 281 (72-71-71-67).

Results of the 1988 World Series of Golf, which was held at the PGA National Golf Club in Palm Beach Gardens, Fla., on Sunday, Aug. 28. The tournament was won by Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a total score of 281 (72-71-71-67).

Results of the 1988 Senior Golf Classic, which was held at the Senior Golf Club in Charlotte, N.C., on Sunday, Aug. 28. The tournament was won by Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a total score of 281 (72-71-71-67).

Results of the 1988 U.S. Amateur, which was held at the U.S. Amateur Club in New York, N.Y., on Sunday, Aug. 28. The tournament was won by Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a total score of 281 (72-71-71-67).

Results of the 1988 Corona Open, which was held at the Corona Open Club in Charlotte, N.C., on Sunday, Aug. 28. The tournament was won by Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a total score of 281 (72-71-71-67).

Results of the 1988 NYNEX Open, which was held at the NYNEX Golf Club in New York, N.Y., on Sunday, Aug. 28. The tournament was won by Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a total score of 281 (72-71-71-67).

Results of the 1988 Columbia 300 Senior Open, which was held at the Columbia 300 Senior Open Club in Columbia, S.C., on Sunday, Aug. 28. The tournament was won by Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a total score of 281 (72-71-71-67).

Results of the 1988 Australian Bicentennial Cup, which was held at the Australian Bicentennial Cup Club in Australia, on Sunday, Aug. 28. The tournament was won by Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a total score of 281 (72-71-71-67).



correction

It was erroneously reported yesterday in the *STAR* that the 200-meter award, which was won by Albert Gory, was the record of 1:03.5 in 1987.

Bruce Kimball enters plea of innocent

TAMPA (AP) — Former Olympic diver Bruce Kimball pleaded innocent Monday to alcohol-related manslaughter charges in a traffic accident that killed two teenagers and injured six others. He also had his driving privilege suspended.

The 1984 silver medalist stood in silence, hands clasped behind his back, as attorney Frank Quasada moved the plea before Hillsborough Circuit Judge Harry Lee Cox.

Kimball is charged with two counts of drunk-driving manslaughter and three counts drunk-driving in an accident with serious injury. If convicted, he could face as much as 45 years in prison in the Aug. 1 accident.

Cox set a tentative trial date of Nov. 14 and allowed the 24-year-old diver to remain free under \$10,000 bond, with no travel restrictions. He said he was surprised that Kimball posed no risk of flight because he was present in the courtroom Monday.

The judge also said the high-profile case had drawn as much publicity that "the whole country, in a sense, is watching him."

Kimball competed for a spot in the 1992 Olympic team after the accident, but failed to make the squad.

Cox suggested a driving restriction as a condition of bond.

Counselor counsel Lee Fugate said it would not be a problem. Kimball would be attending the University of Michigan this fall and working part time at his father's driving school and could get around either by walking.

Taylor suspended for 30 days

NEW YORK (AP) — Lawrence Taylor, the New York Giants' All-Pro linebacker, has been suspended for 30 days by the National Football League for violating the league's substance abuse policy, the NFL announced Monday.

The suspension will cause Taylor to miss the first four games of the season, starting with next Monday night's game against the Super Bowl champion Washington Redskins. Taylor will be eligible to return for the fifth game, against the Redskins at Washington.

Ironically, Washington defensive end Dexter Manley returned to camp Monday after serving a 30-day suspension for substance abuse.

"Lawrence Taylor of the New York Giants has been notified that he has been placed on that club's non-football illness list for a period of 30 days, effective today," NFL spokesman Joe Donnelly said.

"The action was taken after Taylor received possession of the NFL's substance abuse policy. He has been instructed to remain out of the Giants' training facility until Sept. 28."

Browne would not say what substances showed up during a recent drug test. Other league sources said it was during the team's routine training camp test.

Taylor, who voluntarily submitted himself to treatment for drug abuse in the winter of 1986, returned to have his fastest season, becoming only the second defensive player in NFL history to be named league MVP as the Giants won the Super Bowl. He has been named to the Pro Bowl in each of his seven seasons.

Taylor became the ninth player suspended this season for violation of the NFL's substance abuse policy.

Seven, including Manley, served their 30 days during training camp. Taylor, 27, was their second violation. The eighth, Tony Collins of Indianapolis, was suspended for the season for a third violation.

The difference, according to league officials, is that seven were given five previous tests at different times. Because the Giants were tested later and the test procedure later, he was four regular-season games rather than four exhibition games.



Giants' linebacker Lawrence Taylor will miss the first four games of the season.

Browne said those tests are "on around the team's schedule." That would mean that Taylor was tested at least once during their test week later than other stars.

Those suspended during the preseason lost \$300 a week — the training camp salary — while Taylor, making \$1 million a

year, will lose \$62,500 a week unless the Giants choose to pay his salary anyway.

Following New York's first preseason game Friday — a 17-13 loss to the Cleveland Browns — Taylor said "I do believe I've never been in condition as good as I am now."

USOC disqualifies Myers

LOS ANGELES — Angel Myers was disqualified from the United States Olympic swim team Sunday after testing positive for a steroid in drug tests conducted at the U.S. Swimming Long Course National Championships in Austin, Texas, the report that also served as the Olympic qualifying meet.

She is challenging the finding and denying that she used steroids, but the USOC Board of Review, meeting in Colorado Springs Saturday and Sunday, upheld the original ruling, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Myers, who had qualified to swim the 50-meter freestyle, 100-meter freestyle, 100-meter butterfly and the 400-meter relay, and who had a chance to make the 400-meter medley relay team, resided in her home in Marietta, Ga., Sunday morning.

Although the USOC did not identify the banned substance, Myers' family issued a statement saying that Myers had been informed by the USOC that she had been "overlooked from the team due to the fact that her urine sample tested positive for a steroid."

The statement, which was read to reporters calling the Myers' home, continued: "Angel and her representatives are explaining every corner of appeal that is available to her because we feel that the test results are erroneous."

Myers, the statement said, was taking a legal prescription for ortho-novon (a birth-control pill), which has almost identical characteristics to the steroid the USOC claims she was testing positive for.

In conclusion, the statement said — "Angel denies that she was taking this

banned steroid or any other banned substance."

Mike Moran, a spokesman for the USOC, said, "We stand by the integrity and validity of our test.... We have tested over 10,000 people since 1968. We have tested thousands of women, a significant number of them on birth control, and we have not had this problem before.... I'm sure Dr. (Don) Collins and his staff were aware of the claim that Angel and her father were making."

Collins runs the drug testing lab at UCLA, where the USOC tests are conducted.

Replacing Myers in the 50 freestyle and also swimming in the qualifying heat of the 400 freestyle relay will be Jill Steinfeld of Austin, who becomes the first U.S. woman swimmer to make four Olympic teams.

Also added to the U.S. team is Janet Jorgensen of Reddingfield, Conn., who will replace Myers in the 100 butterfly.

Dan Torres of Beverly Hills, Calif., who had already made the team as a member of the 400 freestyle relay with a third-place finish in the women's 100 freestyle, will move up to second place and will swim the 100 for an individual medal also. Torres has been rewarded as the U.S. representative in the 100 because all of Myers' swims in Austin have been disqualified.

Myers, a 21-year-old student at Pomona, who had competed well in both the Goodwill Games in 1986 and in the Pan Pacific Games in 1987, still surprised the competition when she won three events. She set records in the 50 freestyle and 100 freestyle, and also won the 100 butterfly.



Angel Myers was all smiles while setting records at the U.S. Olympic Swim Trials.

Ni Angels rout Yankees

From Page 21

pitch on the left hip by McDowell's first delivery, forcing home the go-ahead run. Mauerling then singled to right and Youngblood scored from first base, beating second baseman Gregg Jeffries' relay by bowing over catcher Barry Lyons.

Cincinnati 5, Reds 3
CINCINNATI — Tony Pena hit a three-run homer off Tom Browning in the sixth inning to help St. Louis beat Cincinnati.

Tom Lawless also hit a solo home off Browning — his first regular-season home run since April 21, 1984 — and the left-hander to his first loss since July 18. Browning, 13-5, had won his last five decisions.

Bob Feller, 9-4, allowed six hits in six-plus innings for his third consecutive victory. The right-hander is 3-1 to his last six starts, allowing just 10 earned runs. Ken Derkey pitched 2-3 innings of one-run ball and Todd Womack got the last out of his 26th ace.

Boston 4, Cubs 2
ATLANTA — Rookie John Smoltz allowed four hits in eight innings and sparked Atlanta's winning rally with a double as the Braves defeated Chicago.

Smoltz, 2-4, left behind 2-1 in the third inning when he yielded a two-run homer to Mitch Webster. But Smoltz then matched the Cubs' 10th batter in order. Smoltz struck out six and walked one and Paul Assenmacher pitched the ninth inning for his fourth save.

Torrey 3-1, Smoltz left off the fifth with a double, and two-run error, scored on a single by Gerald Perry who made Smoltz 4-0. A walk by Dale Murphy and a single by Andres Thomas loaded the bases. Paul Ringer then walked to force in Perry with the go-ahead run.

Padres 5, Expos 3
MONTREAL — Pitch-kicker Keith Moulton's sacrifice fly snuffed a multi-inning tie and Tim Lincecum pitched a run-saving single for his fourth hit, leading San Diego past Montreal.

Kobebe Alvarez walked a pitch one out off reliever Ned Yost, 5-10, before advancing to third on Tim Lincecum's single. Yost went to second on the relay and Calisto Martinez was then intentionally walked.

Moulton, facing reliever Jeff Parrot, hit a line drive that found left fielder Tracy Jones into a sliding catch, and he was unable to make a throw in the plate.

Parrot, who had singled, tripped and doubled in his three previous at-bats, then singled for an insurance run.

Lance McCullers, 3-4, pitched two innings in relief for the victory.

Twins get O's Dwyer for unnamed player

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP) — The Minnesota Twins acquired outfielder Jim Dwyer from the Baltimore Orioles Sunday for a player to be named later.

Dwyer, in his 19th season, will be used as a left-handed pinch hitter, a Twins spokesman said.

"I've enjoyed the years in Baltimore, we doubt about that. They give me a chance to play in some good parks over the years," Dwyer said.

The outfielder is the 19th-year pinch hitter in the major leagues with his career pinch hits.

"I feel like I'm a player again. I've been out of getting suited out here," said Dwyer, who is 36 and 214 pounds. "I can still play from these guys, but I haven't shown anybody I could do anything. I hope I can get over there and do good for them."

Dwyer was batting .235 this season. He has a .294 career average. He is 82 games tall season. Dwyer batted 274 with 15 home runs.

By the Associated Press
ANAHIM, Calif. — The California Angels took another afternoon of batting practice Sunday against the New York Yankees, who said pitchers were to need a lot of practice.

"This is rock bottom," Yankees manager Joe Pezzi said. "The Yankees are the Yankees 13-2, completing a three-game sweep. I feel it's bad as anyone, and if the players didn't feel the same way, they don't have any pride."

New York left Friday's opener 3-4 in the third inning after leading 4-0 in the third. California won 12-0 Saturday and led 14-0 Sunday going into the sixth inning. They were outscored 12-0 between Friday's third inning and Sunday's ninth.

"This whole series was embarrassing. It really was," said Don Mattingly, whose name began to be mentioned in trade rumors over the weekend. "We only need 3-4 games out, but it's hard to feel like we're in a pennant race. It's hard to say positive. You can't reveal it once in a while, but this has happened too often. We've gotten behind too many times."

New York has lost their straight and night of 12. The Yankees, 6-13 since Aug. 9, have allowed 10 or more hits in 14 of their last 19 games and 184 runs in 28 of their last 36 games, a 184 average.

Detroit led to Milwaukee 12-0 Sunday as New York remained 3-5. Toronto won 10-0.

Tom Arvan had four of California's 19 hits, which equaled the team's high for the season. He June 11 as a pitcher. Kansas City's Cal DiCarlo hit a three-run homer in the seventh.

On Friday, 8-12, pitched 5 2-3 scoreless innings, allowing six hits. Tommy Jones, 8-4, gave up 12 hits and nine runs in 4-1-3 innings.

In relief All-Rovers 12, Tigers 10
MILWAUKEE — Paul Molitor hit a melon home in the seventh inning after Milwaukee overcame deficits of 3-0 in the third and 9-4 in the sixth but the

Angels routed Yankees Sunday that he would "finish his career with the New York Yankees because owner George Steinbrenner eventually will become angry with him and trade the All-Star first baseman."

"Maybe it's the best thing for everyone," Mattingly said of a trade.

"It's going to happen. He's got to do what he's got to do."

Mattingly acknowledged that his criticism of Steinbrenner may have spurred the trade rumors that began surfacing this weekend.

"I just feel he's going to do it," Mattingly said. "I don't think he likes me doing what I'm doing, the things I'm saying."

Mattingly sharply criticized Steinbrenner a week ago although he did not name the owner.

"I don't think anybody is untouchable," Mattingly said. "There's no such thing as untouchable. I'm sure I have some value out there. You can deal me and get some patches and figure you can get somebody to play first base."

"I just don't want to see one way or another."

Toronto general manager Pat Gillick predicted New York will trade Mattingly, possibly before the season ends.

"I think he's gone, from the tone of the conversation. I've had him with the Yankees," Gillick was quoted as saying in

al roundup

story was what Milwaukee manager Tom Trebilcock did with his lineup card.

Rubin Young was forced to leave the game in the third after Detroit manager Neale LaMontagne alerted suspicion that Young was trying to baiting both third and fifth in Milwaukee's lineup. Designated hitter Mike Young was supposed to bat fifth. Trebilcock admitted the lineup but thought Young would be allowed to continue in the game. Trebilcock was charged for arguing about Young's removal.

"I guess," Trebilcock said, "I simply want to see the fifth spot with Young's name instead of Young's. I thought it was a mistake. I thought it was a mistake. I thought it was a mistake."

That's the craziest one I've had in 17 years in this business," home plate umpire Mike Reilly said.

The Brewers scored six runs in the sixth to go ahead 11-4 over Milwaukee's sacrifice fly, run-scoring single by Jim Adair and Rob Dier and Dier's three-run double off Mike Hershman, 3-4.

Gary Peiris led the seventh 10-10 with Bill single in the seventh before Molitor's 10th homer.

Odd Jon, 5-4, the second Milwaukee pitcher, allowed one run and two hits in 2-3 innings. Chicago scored two runs in the eighth for his first ace.

Giants 2, Athletics 1
OAKLAND — The Oakland Athletics scored and scored on San Francisco's second, 1-0, winning single off Garret Nelson, 2-4, as the Athletics scored on combined on a two-hitter. Oakland had singled on the tying run off Doug Kirtland.

Kirtland surrendered eight games ahead of the second-place Twins.

Bryals 12, Twins 3
KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP) — The Yankees' seven-inning lead in the first inning and George Brett and Joe Mauer hit three-run homers in the sixth as Kansas City completed a three-game sweep.

Jackson lost five hits have been home runs and nine of his last 19 since July 29.

Red Sox 2, Mariners 2
SEATTLE — Bruce Hurst pitched a five-hitter to win his seventh consecutive decision since June 14, and Mike Young hit a three-run double in a five-run sixth-inning rally in Boston played to win a game of the first.

Hurst, 16-4, struck out 11, completing his season high, and walked one in his fifth complete game. He struck out Steve Ballou in the first for his 1,000th career hit.

Indians 5, White Sox 4
CHICAGO — Ron Kline homered off Barry Jones leading off the 11th inning as Cleveland won for the fourth time in five games.

Kline, a leaver White Sox player, hit his 15th home run of the season and his third as a pinch-hitter. Jones, 6-1, had relieved in the sixth.

Doug Jones, 2-3, who is not rated, gave up three hits and one run in four innings, allowing a game-winning RBI groundout to Fred Manrique in the eighth.

Blue Jays 6, Rangers 5
ATLANTA — Texas — Craig McMurtry pitched a game, the third three consecutive times in the 11th inning Sunday to finish in the go-ahead run at Toronto's relief in his first.

McMurtry's career allowed Nolan Ryan in 1974, the then best American pitcher, to lead the league.

Lloyd Mauer led the home, and Oakland walked Marty Lee on four strikes over Lincecum.

Tom Henke, 3-2, pitched 3 1/3 innings of one-run ball, striking out five, before giving up a two-run homer.

Four runs in the seventh. George Bell hit a solo home, his 17th of the season, and he scored on a sacrifice fly. Gruber hit a three-run homer, his 14th and first in 31 games. The Blue Jays won their third in a row in Houston.

Williams walked Don McClell and Jesse Barfield and Lincecum singled.

Mattingly expects to be traded

ANAHIM, Calif. (AP) — Don Mattingly predicted Sunday that he would "finish his career with the New York Yankees because owner George Steinbrenner eventually will become angry with him and trade the All-Star first baseman."

"Maybe it's the best thing for everyone," Mattingly said of a trade.

"It's going to happen. He's got to do what he's got to do."

Mattingly acknowledged that his criticism of Steinbrenner may have spurred the trade rumors that began surfacing this weekend.

"I just feel he's going to do it," Mattingly said. "I don't think he likes me doing what I'm doing, the things I'm saying."

Mattingly sharply criticized Steinbrenner a week ago although he did not name the owner.

"I don't think anybody is untouchable," Mattingly said. "There's no such thing as untouchable. I'm sure I have some value out there. You can deal me and get some patches and figure you can get somebody to play first base."

"I just don't want to see one way or another."

Toronto general manager Pat Gillick predicted New York will trade Mattingly, possibly before the season ends.

"I think he's gone, from the tone of the conversation. I've had him with the Yankees," Gillick was quoted as saying in

statements in the press, we had two or three or four general managers involved with his availability," Quinn said.

"They were saying we didn't really have availability and our answer was 'No, we don't want you on our team.'"

"I don't think we can overstate on 'No' because there isn't a team in baseball that can't use him. I can't see a club that would decline to run for Don Mattingly."

"If Gillick wants to run his mouth off, let him run his mouth off," Quinn said.

That's the Hartford Courant editor. That's the newspaper. It's absolutely ridiculous. There is no truth to any of it."

"Obviously, if he Steinbrenner was totally disappointed in Don Mattingly's efforts he would have said 'No' and then he's putting Mattingly on the market," Quinn said Sunday. "He didn't do that."

Mattingly, who will earn \$2.3 million in 1989 and \$2.5 million in 1990, the final season of his three-year contract, said he wants to remain with the Yankees.

Mattingly had complained about the constant pressure on the players in New York.

"I've been here and you play and you get so respect," Mattingly said. "You get money and that's it. That's all for it. It's not like money's respect. Money's not respect."

"It's hard to come to the ballpark if you're not happy playing."

Sunday's editions of the Toronto Star.

Gillick said Mattingly could be traded by the Wednesday deadline for postseason roster "depending on how they're out of it by then. They may want to add someone else to get an auction going, you know, just what they can get for him," Gillick said.

Bob Quinn, the Yankees general manager, denied the reports.

"Shortly after Don made his

statements in the press, we had two or three or four general managers involved with his availability," Quinn said.

"They were saying we didn't really have availability and our answer was 'No, we don't want you on our team.'"

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Don Mattingly
... Yankee trade rumors

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Identification of air show dead continuing

By DEBBIE ARINGTON DOKE

Kalamazoo, Mich.

RAMSTEIN air, West Germany — Air Force officials hoped to identify dead and dental records Monday in an attempt to identify victims of Sunday's air show disaster.

Death figures fluctuated and no names of victims were released, but it was believed at least 42 people were killed when three Italian air force planes collided at the second flying act show.

"It takes time to identify people and nationalities," said Lt. Lt. Allen, a base spokesman. "It's a big problem."

"They're trying every possible method to come up with identification," said dental records, can left behind and calling units to see if anyone is missing."

Throughout Sunday, night and into Monday, about 60 volunteers staffed a bank of photos that served as an emergency clearinghouse for information on missing people. In the aftermath of the crash, thousands of people were separated from their friends and families. A 24-hour traffic jam to get off the base added to the confusion.

When news of the disaster reached the United States, U.S. friends and relatives began calling Ramstein to find out if their loved ones were safe.

"One woman called every 15 minutes," a volunteer said.

While no figures were available on how many lost people were matched through the clearinghouse, about 1,000 names of potential missing persons were turned in.

And there were success stories, such as a toddler hospitalized at Hoesburg who couldn't remember her name. She eventually was matched up with her parents, who had been taken to Landstuhl Army Regional Medical Center for treatment.

"A lot of things are coming together," a woman said. "The effort to do the smaller thing has been tremendous."

At a press conference at Ramstein Monday, German Defense Minister Rainer Schulz announced that German and U.S. air forces would not conduct training flights Thursday in honor of the tragedy victims.

Gen. William L. Kirk, USAF commander, issued a statement Monday expressing "grief over the tragic incident."

"We extend our deepest sympathy to those of our nationalities who lost loved ones," Kirk said. "For those who were injured, both civilian and military, we are doing all we can to ensure they are provided the best possible care. Again, words cannot express our grief over this tragedy. Our thoughts and prayers are

with all those who are suffering."

Kirk joined the crash site Monday with Gen. John R. Galvin, supreme allied commander, Europe. The two met for at least two hours Monday with Schulz and U.S. Ambassador to Germany Richard Burt.

The wreckage of what remained at the accident site Monday was the charred remains of a single airplane lodged at the end of a 100-meter runway. Scattered around the area were parts of the plane.

Bicycles thrown on the ground as their riders ran from the airplane's flames and cars abandoned by motorists fleeing the crash site were among the larger debris left on the ground.

One fire door car, two doors had been flung open and an empty pop bottle

stood on the roof.

Standing guard at the scene of this tragedy was the 10th Air Force security police.

The scene at a base theater was more active as people who wanted to see the French and military in the United States knew that they were safe to see the wreckage of the 10th Air Force Group.

"My other relatives called last night to see if we were all right," said Lt. Lt. Schulz. "My mother's called. It's better for me to give her a call to let her know."

In other developments:

● Some witnesses said they thought the planes may have been flying too low and too close to spectators. Witnesses

said the jets were flying at about 100 feet when the collision occurred, the Associated Press reported.

● Klaus Kunk, head of the Federal Accident Investigation Office in Bonn, said regulations require that aircraft other than helicopters stay above 300 feet. But other West German officials pointed out that the rules for air shows at NATO military bases are set by the military authorities involved.

● President Koestner prepared messages of condolence Monday for the families of those killed and injured.

● The Italian air force sent team involved in the air show disaster will discuss measures that could prevent people and reduce the number of planes at other performances. Air force chief Gen. Franco Prates said.



PHOTO: John F. Parnell

Their faces showing fright and horror, spectators ran from the deadly inferno following the crash of an Italian air force aerial team.

BAN

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seek safer ways for pilots to demonstrate their flying skills in the public.

"Until recommendations are presented on which decisions can be made, there will be, with the agreement of the allied air forces, no air shows involving military aircraft in the federal territory of Germany," Schulz, a member of the Christian Democratic Union, said, in a statement released by his office.

Also earlier Monday, then said the Air Force was conducting a Sept. 17 air show at Bitburg AB with the "close understanding"

that there would be no air shows.

In another interview on the German television network ARD, Schulz acknowledged that air shows like the one at Ramstein are popular with the public and provide a good way for air forces to demonstrate their capabilities to low-level training.

On the other hand, he said, there must be no part of the public must not be permitted to land on accessible areas.

"That sorry won't do," he said.

Germany and the United States will begin talks on ways of making air shows safer, Burt said.

Ruth Schulz and Burt said the aerobics performed at Ramstein had "no connection" with low-level training flights, which they said still are needed.

Schooling that sustains U.S. Gen. John R. Galvin, NATO's top military commander in Europe, said, "I'm anxious that the accident would cause people to relate it somehow to low-level training. . . . It should have no impact on low-level training."

In Germany, reaction to the tragedy ranged from sorrow to outrage among the other three political parties at the federal level, while the Rheinland-Pfalz state interior minister, Rudi Giel, warned that whether such aerial displays ever

could be staged again. "In Germany, in Europe or in the entire civilized world."

The Green Party called for the resignation of Schulz, who earlier had defended the Ramstein air show as the face of optimism from political and church organizations, according to the Associated Press.

The other two parties expressed sympathy for the injured and the families of the dead.

"It is not the hour for accusations and critical confrontation with those who are responsible," Social Democratic Party Chairman Hans-Joachim Vogel said Monday at a press conference in Mainz, that Vogel promised a later conference where "those who long have demanded an end to such performances will be hearing their voices."

The Bonn office of the Free Democratic Party, which participates in a governing coalition with the Christian Democrats and Christian Social Union, said Schulz should prohibit the West German air force from participating in air shows and encourage either allied military leaders to follow his example.

Immediately after the accident, Schulz canceled a Sept. 25 air show by West German military planes.

Five Democratic spokesman Gerhard Braun said the air show disaster does not

justify accusations or action against Schulz. "We don't demand any personnel action. We're not chasing for it," Braun said.

In the state of Rheinland-Pfalz, where the accident occurred, the state Parliament has scheduled a special session for Sept. 6 to discuss the Ramstein disaster and its consequences, according to Green representative Horst Stiefen.

The state's FDP organization and Monday that politicians should not try to exploit the crash for political gain. In a letter to West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, an FDP member, the state FDP urged him to call for a four-week halt on such air shows at the next NATO defense ministers' meeting.

The state Parliament had passed a resolution July 7 calling for a halt on military flights lasting either over 1,000 feet or below 1,000 feet. The vote closely followed several West German air disasters, including a fatal crash of a German Air Force F-4 Phantom II on June 28 and an F-4 crash the same day in the neighboring state of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Earlier this month, several state members of the Social Democratic and Free Democratic parties asked the Rheinland-Pfalz government to stop the air shows at Ramstein. Several lawmakers then tried to register a boycott of the event when their appeal to the government failed.

correction

An article Friday incorrectly stated two officers from the coast-marital of a Navy helicopter commander on charges of sexual harassment.

The four Navy women working for the convicted officer all were entitled personnel, and the prosecutor in the case asked that the accused man be sentenced to four-year confinement.